HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,058—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam-Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLORED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5281	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7658		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7658		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked [illegible] Favourable Terms, [illegible] especially selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked Reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN & AMERICA, or the Canadian Pacific, Occidental & Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., sent free.
Baggage by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS & ASSIGNMENTS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,307	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Flaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

† Will call at Karachi. ‡ Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			27th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. LINDUBA," 3,40 tons, or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 25th December, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling [illegible] by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival at Bombay [illegible] shipped.

Special Agents at [illegible]

KING, KING & Co.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure
BOMBAY MARU	4624	F. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yasui	21st Dec.	30th Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3383	J. Nagao	14th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3851	T. Harison	31st Jan	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4103	K. Kori	15th Feb.	27th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess, B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C	HADDON HALL	630	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	630	Foote Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROMO	5900	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	9000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	600	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	8200	W. Knight	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 510. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & Co., LTD.
MANCHESTER—LONDON.

CHRISTMAS
BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	"	17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND

SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.— Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies. Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs. Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease. Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days. Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY

and over 300

CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S

OILMEN STORES

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,

GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.

The Show that Never Broke a Promise.

WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR WORD.

NO ARTIST TOO GOOD, NO SALARY TOO HIGH.

The Sequel to a Managerial Combination

OF

BRAINS AND UNTIRING INDUSTRY,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND EVERY SUCCESSIVE NIGHT.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m., sharp.

In the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.

THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT

Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well known Gymnast

AND A VARIETY of ACROBATIC

AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.

SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN VISIT OF THE

HENRY DALLAS'

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER,

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

WEDNESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,

"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER,

"THE MESSENGER BOY."

FRIDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1904,

New and Revised Production of

"GENTLEMAN JOE."

Mr. PERCIVAL KNIGHT as "Gentleman Joe"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4

Dress Circle ..... " 3

Pit Chairs ..... " 2

Gallery ..... " 1

Plan of seats at SOUNDY & CO.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is drawn to the Rules sanctioned by Government for LICENSING and CONTROLLING persons offering themselves for EMPLOYMENT at Quays, harbours and Landing Places and outside Railway Stations for the carriage of passengers' baggage and fixing and providing for the enforcement of a scale of charges for the labour of such persons employed, under Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the City of Bombay Police Act (IV of 1902), and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated 17th December, 1903, a copy of which can be seen at the Head Police Office and at each Police Station.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th December, 1903.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904 the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS RETURN ..... Rs. 60

SECOND CLASS RETURN ..... " 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 16th March, 1904. Gold and Silver Medals, also many Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colour, Photographs &c. also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, with Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 28th December, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 20th December, 1903.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Re DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the NUMBERS hereunder given have been DRAWN for PAYMENT under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1903.

THE NUMBERS ARE:—

3, 7, 21, 33, 37, 45, 60, 62, 68, 84, 113, 118, 121, 122, 143, 145, 159, 163, 203, 206, 211, 214, 215, 232, 248, 252, 259, 284, 288, 289, 300, 314, 340, 341, 351, 362, 368, 411, 442, 444, 445, 450, 453, 461, 464, 481, 493, 497, 498, 503, 534, 555, 574, 584, 593, 603, 611, 621, 634, 635, 642, 646, 652, 661, 670, 675, 684, 685, 695, 699, 702, 717, 727, 732, 739, 750, 754, 807, 808, 811, 825, 829, 841, 845, 847, 875, 876.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at the Railway Administrative Offices, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1904, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 42,000 TONS of BENGAL COAL of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also free from Dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

		Pitsmouth.	Bombay.
February,	1904	3,000 Tons	...
March	"	3,000 "	...
April	"	3,000 "	April 4,000
May	"	1,000 "	May 4,000
June	"	1,000 "	...
July	"	1,000 "	...
August	"	3,000 "	...
September to December	"	9,000 "	September 2,000 / October 2,000
		Total (a) 30,000	(b) 14,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton for (a) 30,000 Tons delivered into Wagons for despatch by Rail and for (b) 12,000 tons overside in Bombay Harbour.

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Pitsmouth consignments to be despatched in full truck Loads.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's forms, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent at No. 2 per copy.

Tenders should be submitted separately for rail-borne and sea-borne coal (on the proper kind of form in each case) and should be superscribed accordingly.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 23rd December, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

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Inspection Invited.

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Views of Bombay

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KHURSHAED MUNZIL

LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY,

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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 16,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 460,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong Tientsin and Newchang.

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and are lifted free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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They are self adjusting.
There is nothing to break
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No slipping off the Nose.

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AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

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Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

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Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

BOMBAY.

Guarantee Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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Cycles for Cash or by Instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

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CLUB BLEND WHISKY
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
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Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

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SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of the ADELPHI HOTEL FURNITURE advertised to take place on the 29th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, cupboards, almyra, chest-of-drawers, teak and glass screen cabinet, carpets, 4 Gladstone bags
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.
1 National typewriter.
1 bale 1/9 English woollen blankets and rugs,
AT 2 P.M.
Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second hand vis-a-vis,
1 circular glass-fronted brougham-
1 light victoria, with bay racing mare
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents consisting of plated-ware in variety, tantalus frames, albumbs, dressing bags, electric fans, companions, centre-pieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, feather fans, etc
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RICE MILL KNOWN AS THE TITWALLA RICE FACTORY AT TITWALLA NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at the instance of Tulsidas Kanji, the managing member of the family of Kanji Moghji, the following Rice Mill belonging to the estate of the late Kanji Moghji :—
Firstly.—All that piece of Khazit land or ground situate at Monga Manda in the Taluka of Cullian in the Thana Zilla in the registration district of Thana, bearing Survey No, 159, Pot No 2 containing by admeasurement one and three fourths Gunthas or thereabouts.
Secondly.—All that piece of land situate at Monga Manda in the Taluka of Cullian in the Thanna Zilla in the registration district of Thanna bearing Survey No, 152, Pailn No 1, containing by admeasurement one acre and twenty nine gunthas or thereabouts and which said two pieces of land have now been formed into one piece together with the messuages, tenements, factory dwelling houses or bungalow standing thereon and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the west by the property of Buni, wife of Imam Rant, on the south by Survey No, 173 and on the north by public passage (Gauthan) together with the engine, boiler and other machinery, tools and implements lying on the premises, the whole being used as a Rice Mill.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almirahs and cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments, terra-cotta and parian busts, Hinks's and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, teakwood double bedstead by Wimbridge, rich Persian carpets, an English stove by Smith and Welstood, China mattings, etc., etc., the property of F. HAPER, Esqr. Manager Telephone Co., of Bombay, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 28th December, 1903.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum, The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

DON'T COUGH.
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists,
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—NEVILLE—Dec 3, at Cape Town, M O, son of the late Major O M Boyd, deputy commissioner of Cochar, India, to Maude, only child of A and Alice Neville, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
BUCHANAN—GOULLING—Dec 3, at St Peter's Church, Brockley, Kent, L E Buchanan, Major 4th Inniskilling Fusiliers, son of Col L M Buchanan, C B to Constance Kate, daughter of F S Goulding.
NOVIS—TUNSTALL—Dec 1, at St John's Upper St Leonards, T S Novis, captain, Indian Medical Service, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Capt A Tunstall.
RILEY—HALL—Dec 5, at St James's Church, George Street, Manchester Square, J F, son of the late Major J S Riley, 88th Connaught Rangers, to Annie Charlotte, widow of the late R Hall.
STABLES—FLOOD PAGE—Dec 8, at St Saviour's Church, St George's Square, A D Stables, Inland son of the late Sir A Dunbar, to Millicent Agnes, daughter of Major Flood Page.

DEATHS.

ACLAND-HOOD—Dec 2, at Ennismore Gardens, Isabel Harriet Dowager Lady Acland-Hood.
COX—Dec 8, at Upper Brook Street, Major Gen C V Cox, C B, late Royal Horse Art, aged 85.
DAVIES—Dec 4, at Odiham Close, Winchfield, Hants, Major T H Davies (late and West India Regt), aged 59.
DRUMMOND—Dec 6, at Sloane Street, C G A Drummond late captain Rifle Brigade, aged 64.
LANE—Dec 4, at Downfold, Guildford, A Forbes; son of Col C T Lane aged 23.
WYNNE-FINCH—Dec 4, at Vecks, near Bettws-y-coed, Lieut-Col C A Wynne-Finch, late Scots Guards, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALLIDAY—December 17, at Gaye, the wife of Morrice M Halliday, of a son.
WEBB—December 19, at Darjeeling, the wife of A O'Brien Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROSSITER—ROSSITER—December 22, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Calcutta, by the Revd Father Marshall, Harry Daniells Rossiter, of Tukwar, Assam, eldest son of the late D Rossiter, M R C S, L R C P, Lond to Arundell Elenor Rossiter eldest daughter of the late E Rossiter, H M C, St Kilda, Melbourne.
TYRE—KEAY—December 16, at Narayanganj, by the Rev T O Ransford, Robina Thoms, younger daughter of Alexander Keay, Dundee, to Charles Tyre, Bhairab.

DEATHS.

KERR—December 19, at Camelford, North Cornwall, Alice the beloved wife of Charles J Kerr, of Messrs. Mackinnon and Co, Calcutta, (by cable).
KIRBY—December 18, at Dinapore, Joseph Kirby, son of Capta in John Kirby, of Maldon, Essex, England, aged 53 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 4-52m., 6-27a. Low water, 0-8e.
H. H. the Aga Khan opens the Mahomedan Conference, Anjuman-i-Islam School, 12 noon.
H. E. the Governor attends the Conference, 1 p.m.
Mahomedan Conference : the Bar Dinner.
Bombay Catholic Association Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Cricket, Aligarh College vs. United Hindus.
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Anglo-American Troubadours, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 8-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Malta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Bawal Matal, a mill-hand, while at work in the Presidency Mill, on Friday afternoon had his left hand accidentally caught in the machine and three of the fingers cut off from the second joints. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY.—Ramdial Bhuan, a Hindu grass merchant, reported to the police on Christmas Day that his room in Chikalwady was broken into during the previous night and currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 and a metal watch of the value of Rs. 12 were stolen from a box.

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Lal, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-six, while under the influence of liquor on Friday last, fell out of a window on the second floor of his house in Morland Road. He sustained serious internal and external injuries and was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

BOMBAY DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS.—Among the Bombay delegates who left on Friday last to attend the Indian Congress at Madras, were the Hon. Mr P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Messrs. Rustomji Parozshah Mody, Rustom K. R. Cama, B. N. Bhojska, Lalubhoy Samaldas, V. V. Gokhale, and J. Baptista, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the joint general secretary, left a day previously.

THE GILDER STREET MURDERS.—At the morgue yesterday Mr P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Assaria Kanji, a grain-dealer, and Abdul Majidkhan, a policeman both of whom were alleged to have been murdered by one Goolam Ali Abdul Ali, a Borah, on Monday last, in Gilder Street. The circumstances under which the murders were committed have been reported. After some further evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Goolam Ali.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR SYLVESTER.—Old students of the Grant Medical College will regret to hear of the death of Dr. Sylvester, a former professor of the College, at his residence in London. By his kind and genial treatment of his pupils, Dr. Sylvester has made himself a very popular teacher of Anatomy and Physiology at the Grant Medical College, and latterly as physician of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Bombay. His lectures to the students of the College were so instructive that even Dr. Morhead and Dr. Peel, former Principals of the College, made it a point to attend and hear them.

A NEGLIGENT DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hussein Nabi, a coachman, was charged with driving his carriage rashly and negligently and on the wrong side of the road. It appeared that on the evening of the 23rd instant, the accused drove at a very rapid rate along the Foras Road and ran into the carriage of Mr. S Hall, of the Byculla Schools, causing damage to the carriage and injuring the horse's leg. The accused was fined Rs 15, and Mr. Hall was referred to the Civil Court for damages.

DEATH OF MR. J. D. WADIA.—The death is announced of Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia at his bungalow, at Mazagon, in his seventy-second year. He was a member of an ancient and highly respected Parsee family, that of Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji Wadia, who was once reputed to be worth crores of rupees, and was specially honoured by former Governors of Bombay. The deceased gentleman was once a contributor to the English columns of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper and was an excellent accountant. He served as accountant to the Bombay Trading Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company, from the service of which latter company, he retired, on pension about a year and a half ago.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest on Friday, at Bori Bunder Police Station, relative to the death of Gopal Bhairoo, a Hindu coolie, aged about forty years. The evidence showed that on Wednesday night, the steamer Wardha, which was lying in the stream, was taking coal and the deceased acted as mucadum of the coolies employed in coaling the vessel. The next morning the deceased's body was found lying in the hold covered with coal dust and with his right hand and foot fractured. It was supposed that he must have accidentally slipped into the hold in the dark on the previous night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Turner charged P. K. Fernandez, a servant in the employ of Mr. Brewin, of Messrs. Leopold and Company, with theft of some utensils belonging to Mr. Brewin. It appeared that the accused stole the property on the 12th instant and ran away. Information was given to the police and the accused was arrested on suspicion yesterday, at Kamatipura. He made a statement to the police upon which the utensils were recovered from a Marwari with whom they were pledged. The accused admitted the charge as well as three previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP and INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL are run for at Calcutta, December 29th. Long prices and combinations from CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MADRAS EXHIBITION.

SPEECH BY THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to-day opened the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.

His Highness delivered a very interesting speech in the course of which he said : It was not without diffidence that I accepted the invitation, so courteously extended to me by the Committee, to open the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition. I could not but feel that there were many others more obviously qualified for the duty, whether as captains of industry, administrators of experience, or as spokesmen of public opinion. But, as it was evident that the committee were not in search of instruction from an expert, I could not but conclude that they desired the sympathy of a representative of my class, or of the head of a State which may claim a substantial interest, not only in the indigenous arts and crafts, but also in the more progressive enterprises of Western origin. Of my official sympathy I had already been able to give expression, when sanctioning the proposal of my Dewan and Council, to send a representative collection of objects of Mysore Art and Industry to the Exhibition, and, in view of the considerations to which I have referred, I felt that I could not decline the opportunity of evincing my personal interest by taking part in to-day's ceremony. In some quarters doubts have, I believe, been expressed of the utility of exhibitions such as this. In early days extravagant expectations were formed of their possibilities, and the great London Exhibition of 1851 was, at the time, supposed to have inaugurated the millennium. The fifty years or so that have elapsed since then have not witnessed the realisation of this pleasing vision, nor have the "World's Fairs" of Europe and the West always fulfilled the expectations of their promoters, in immediate and startling expansions of trade and industries in general or particular. Our exhibition here, however, is on a more modest scale and our expectations of its results are modest in proportion.

INDIA'S TRADE PROBLEM.

In these days of keen competition much is heard in all parts of the Empire of what pessimists term, the decadence of British trade and industries, which others prefer to regard as the legitimate and natural advance of foreign rivals in the markets of the world. Whatever the correct description of the trouble, the symptoms are beyond question and everywhere the need of increased commercial and industrial activity is proclaimed and acknowledged. Here, in India, the problem is peculiar. Our trade tends steadily to expand, and it is possible, as we know from the Parliamentary reports, to demonstrate by statistics, the increasing prosperity of the country generally. On the other hand, we in India know, that the ancient indigenous handicrafts are decaying, that the fabrics for which India was renowned in the past are supplanted by the products of Western looms, and that our industries are not displaying that renewed vitality, which will enable them to compete successfully in the Home or the foreign market. The cultivator on the margin of subsistence remains a starveling cultivator, the educated man seeks Government employment or the readily available profession of a lawyer, whilst the belated artisan works on the lines marked out for him by his forefathers, for a return that barely keeps body and soul together. It is said that India is dependent on agriculture and must always re ain so. That may be so, but there can, I venture to think, be little doubt that the solution of the ever-recurring famine problem is to be found, not merely in the improvement of agriculture, the cheapening of loans, or the more equitable distribution of taxation but still more, in the removal from the land to industrial pursuits of a great portion of those, who at the best, gain but a miserable subsistence, and on the slightest failure of the season are thrown on public charity. It is time for us in India to be up and doing ; new markets must be found, new methods adopted and new handicrafts developed, whilst the educated unemployed, no less than the skilled and unskilled labourers, all those, in fact, whose precarious means of livelihood is a standing menace to the well-being of the State must find employment in reorganised and progressive industries. That educated opinion is awakening to the situation, this Exhibition I take to be a proof. The cry for commercial and industrial education increases, and in this education such exhibitions are an important feature.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The subject of industrial education has many prophets, there must be many in the present assembly who are eminently qualified to discuss it, of whom I cannot claim to be one, and I do not propose to inflict on you, at any length, such views as I may have been tempted to form. Some attention has, however, been paid to the subject in Mysore, and it has only brought into prominence the great difficulties which must be faced before positive results can be achieved. Possibly our experience is not without its parallels, even in Madras. But that, to my mind, is no reason for discouragement. The old saying that the man who never made a mistake never made anything, holds good pre-eminently in matters industrial The time and trouble devoted to experiment have not been wasted, and it is reasonable to hope that all over India the Governments are profiting by past failure and are gradually directing such instruction as they are able to afford, on to sounder and better lines. The prime essential is that the instructor should know more about the industry than those whom he undertakes to teach, a condition that has by no means invariably been fulfilled. Our object is, I take it, to find new callings for those whose hereditary employment, from various causes, no longer provides a livelihood ; and increased efficiency for those whose wares are still in demand, but at a price which does not remunerate the craftsman. At present, in too many cases, a boy, attracted by a scholarship, spends some years in an industrial school, and, on leaving, has no idea beyond returning to the ancestral calling, clerkly or menial, or to the hereditary tools and methods. So long as this state of things prevails, we have advanced but little on the road to success. It seems to me, that what we want is more outside light and assistance from those interested in industries. Our schools should not be left entirely to officials, who are either fully occupied with their other duties or whose ideas are prone, in the nature of things, to run in official grooves. I should like to see all those who "think" and "know," giving us their active assistance, and not merely their criticism of our results. It is not governments or forms of government that have made the great industrial nations, but the spirit of the people and the energy of one and all working to a common end.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS.

To return to the exhibition, the object of industrial exhibitions is, I conceive, to convey to the public, evidence of the condition and progress of local industries and to suggest to those interested latent possibilities of improvement. Madras may claim to be a peculiarly suitable locality for such an exhibition. Not only is the Presidency noted for the excellence of its hand-woven goods, for the skilfulness of its metal workers and for its pre-eminence in the leather-tanning industry, but the City of Madras has also seen the birth of a completely new industry, which promises to be a source of no little profit in the future. When the trade of copper and brass workers was threatened by an import of cheap and suitable aluminium vessels, Madras set itself to work and, with the assistance of Government, developed, by the skill of its artisans, a local industry in aluminium goods, which has now advanced well beyond the experimental stage. The development of the Madras aluminium industry affords a lesson of unrivalled import and is a hopeful augury for the future of industrial India.

The systematic examination of the great Indian handicrafts for the purpose of introducing improvements, which may form the basis of industrial training, has yet to be undertaken. The necessity for it has attracted attention in many parts of India. In the Bombay Presidency an expert in weaving has made important improvements in the warping and weaving of cotton goods on the indigenous loom. In Bengal and elsewhere systematic attempts are being made to disseminate a knowledge of the use of the fly-shuttle, which as I am informed has been quietly at work here in Madras City, for many years unknown to the rest of India in Bangalore, a small factory equipped and maintained by my friend, Mr. Tata, is steadily improving the process of silk-reeling. Numerous other examples might no doubt be cited, but much, very much remains to be done in the matter, which is so vital a one for India Now that the country forms one market with the great industrial countries of the world, her citizens must not sit idly by, awaiting the interference of the Governments in what is, equally, the business of the people. Combination and enterprise are needed The handicrafts of India have been celebrated since time immemorial, the hereditary aptitude of her artisans survives, waiting but to be utilised in the light of modern knowledge. An exhibition such as this will have been of small purpose if it fails to suggest new methods for developing the skill of the workers, new fields for their employment, and new markets for their products. Let us hope that the successful experiment, which has secured for India the manufacture of aluminium goods, may be the forerunner of more far-reaching developments in many other handicrafts. May this Exhibition serve as a stimulus to public-spirited men to set on foot similar enterprises, so that by combination, investigation and experiment the way may be cleared for a progress, of which the exhibitions of the future will illustrate the happy results.

The Maharajah then declared the Exhibition open amid cheers and the large concourse moved into the interior of the spacious and beautifully decorated building. The Exhibition contains a magnificent collection of arts and manufactures from all parts, and bids fair to be an unprecedented success.

THE MODH BANIA COMMUNITY.

A CHARITABLE FUND.

A correspondent writes :—On Sunday, the 20th instant, the Modh Banias—Cutchis Porachas, Nagarias, and Gogharis—met to consider a proposal from Mr. Pitamber Lalji to open a Fund to be called the "Shah Pitamber Lalji Anath Ashrya Fund," to help the disabled and destitute of the caste. For this purpose Mr. Pitamber Lalji offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 in Government promissory notes. Among those present were :—Sheth Devkaran Nanji (of Mr. Chugandas & Co., Merchants and Charterers), Sheth Callianji Amerchund and Jivandas Pitamber (also of Messrs. Chugandas & Co.), Messrs. Purbhoodas Jivandas Kothari Madhanjee Pitamber, Madhandas Luxmidas Kothari (Share and Stock Brokers), Mr. Bhagwandas Moolchund (Cotton Broker), Messrs. Veerji Walji, Muljiji, Jadhar and Hirachund Rugunathji (Brokers to Mr. D. Sassoon & Co.), Mr. Purshotam Jairaj Mulji (Flour Merchant), Messrs. Kalidas Prayji, Manmohan las Kalidas and Odhavji Nensey (Piece-goods Merchants), and many others.

On the motion of Sheth Callianji Amerchund, seconded by Mr. Odhavji Nensey, the proposal of Mr. Pitamber Lalji, was unanimously accepted with thanks.

On the proposition of Sheth Purbhoodas Jivandas Kothari, seconded by Mr. Callianji Amerchund, the following gentlemen were appointed trustees to manage the affairs of this fund :—Messrs. Madhavji Pitamber, Runchoredas Callianjee, Lukhmidas Nemidas, Lakhmidas Runchhoredas and Madhavdas Lakhmidas Kothari. The two first-named were also appointed secretaries. A further sum of Rs. 2,000 was added to the fund from amongst those who were present as a mark of appreciation of the liberal offer of Mr. Pitamber Lalji.

Mr. Jivandas Pitamber thanked all the shethias and members of the caste who had attended the meeting and also thanked them one and all for unanimously adopting the proposal of his venerable father. He then said he had much pleasure in subscribing Rs. 101 (in commemoration of this occasion) to the Desai Chugandas Nanji Oojyogoolejak Fund" which was opened some fifteen years ago by the well-known Mr. Devkaran Nanji Desai, J. P. in memory of his late brother Chugandas Nanji

Sheth Devkaran Nanji, while thanking Mr. Pitamber Lalji on behalf of the caste, for his liberal offer, expressed a hope that other well-to-do members of the caste would in course of time follow the example of Mr. Pitamber Lalji.

THE THEOLOGY OF THE AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

On Saturday, at the C. M. S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, the Rev. H. McNeile delivered a lecture on "The Theology of the Avesta and the Bible," Mr. R. G. Monteath presiding. The following is a summary of the lecture.

By Theology I mean what the sacred books teach us about God. When the teaching has been given men must decide for themselves : if one decides upon worshipping a million gods, and another no god at all, each must be left to go his own way. We are, however, not wholly without guidance in coming to a decision ; we shall be influenced, e.g., by finding that one book more than another contains statements on another topics which are demonstrably correct, or prophecies which have been fulfilled, that one more than another appeals to our moral sense, or has shown vitality in the world, or that the writers of one more than another acted from motives that are above suspicion. The name of God is formally announced in both the Avesta and the Bible ; and in one very striking form is the same in each, viz., I Am, (Ahmi in the Avesta, Jehova in the Bible.) This indicates absolute eternal self-existence. But some passages of the Avesta seem scarcely consistent with this, as where locomotion is ascribed to Ahura, (Yasna LI., 15,) or he is represented as dependent on others for help (Fravardin Yasht, 12,19.) Another thought necessarily connected with the name of God is that he is to be worshipped. This is given both in the Avesta and the Bible ; in the latter the offering of worship to any other being is consistently repudiated ; but in the Avesta, worship is called for and accounted right as offered to the archangels and many other creatures. In Siroza II, these words occur :—" We sacrifice unto all the holy gods of the heavenly world ; we sacrifice unto all the holy gods of the material world." And even Ahura himself offers sacrifice to creatures, as in the Tin Yasht—" I Ahura Mazda offer up to the bright and glorious Tistrya a sacrifice in which he is invoked by his own name." Taking next the thought of Creation. In the Avesta, Ahura is often called Creator but generally it is with some modification, as "Creator of all good true things" ; and frequently creation is ascribed to two spirits, the evil spirit having accomplished his part of the works in opposition to Ahura. In the Bible God is represented as absolute Creator of all things visible and invisible. Another kindred thought is that of governance. The Avesta and the Bible agree in saying that God rules according to his will, but here again the Avesta introduces modification, as when it makes him seek the help of guardian angels. The Bible, not the Avesta, makes God to be tri-une, Father, Son and Holy Ghost. It is doubtless beyond our comprehension that God can be three persons yet but one god. Trinity in Unity ; but so it is beyond our comprehension that men should be two natures, yet but one person, body and soul ; and there is no reasonable consistency in accepting this fact while denying the other. In like manner the Bible alone teaches us that God is Love. The Father has shown his love by sending his Son to die for us, and his Holy Spirit to guide and sanctify us.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending His Excellency the Governor's Levee on the 22nd instant :—Dr. Field, Captain R. Snell, B. V. R., Mr. F. H. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Paul Masotti.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 11TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Friday morning with the English Mails of the 11th Dec. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Milne, Capt. and Mrs
Berry, Comdr
Hewitt, Mr and Mrs
McMill, Mr, Mrs and inft
Sloan, Mr I
Sandys, Maj and Mrs
Morris, Maj and Mrs
Watt, Maj
Claridge, Mrs and inft
Morris, Mr J
Berrill, Miss
Palmer, Mr and Mrs T
Macrae, Miss
Fraser, Mrs
Barrow, Sir and Lady
Miss and Master
Story, Miss
Williams, Mrs and inft
Proctor, Rev and Mrs
Brown, Mr J
Anderson, Messrs T and W
Batstone, Mrs and 4 children
Weeks, Mr, Mrs and infts
Hansen, Mrs E
Kraft, Mrs
Read, Mr A
Bush, Mrs and 2 children
Walker, Mr F
Hall, Mrs
Nierhaus, Mr W
Scott, Mrs
Rothwell, Mr W
Bell, Mrs
Barrow, Miss
Cassell, Mr E
Rachman, Mr C
Derbridge, Mr, Mrs child
Sevastre, Mrs A
Poka, Mr, Mrs and children
Dradge, Mrs and inft
Packer, Mr F
Shuttleworth, Miss
Taylor, Mr J
Payne, Mr C
Crawford, Mrs
Watson, Mr R
Price, Mr A
Matthews, Mrs and Inft
Jenkyns, Mr A K
Sexton, Mrs
Meadows, Mrs
James, Mr
Fobson, Mr N
Atkinson, Jowett, Mr J
White, Mr C
Bottomley, Mr
Butterfield, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sullivan, Mr W
Bigge, Hon Mr Justice
Economo, Mr A
Murray, Mr P
Pollexfen, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Dodds, Mr, T
Seabrooke, Lt G
Russell, Mr E
Ovens, Capt
Hubbard, Mr S
Turner, Mr J
Alexander, Lady
Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Elliott, Hon Mr and Mrs
Sheridan, Mr P
Walmsley, Mr H
Walker, Mrs
Brown, Major
Moran, Mr
Brown, Rev and Mrs
Young, Capt and Mrs
Shaw, Mr F
Wilkinson, Mrs
Jameson, Mrs and child
Wilbraham, Mr H
Stannell, Major
Hulbert, Mr J
Wood, Mr and Mrs
Drew, Capt R
Cheyne, Capt A
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Moore, Mr J
Kinnaird, Mr J
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Macnee, Mr

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.**

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1903.

"LEDGER AND SWORD."

THROUGH Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., Mr. Beckles Willson has just published a two-volume work, entitled "Ledger and Sword, or the Honourable Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies." The period dealt with is from 1599 to 1874, covering all the most important incidents of British connection with India. Mr. Willson admiringly dedicates "to the venerable Governor of the still-surviving merchant adventurers of the West, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, this narrative of the long-vanished merchant adventurers of the East." Nearly half a century, he writes, has elapsed since the Crown overtly assumed the Government of India; it is thirty years since the lingering spirit of the East India Company flitted—almost unmarked—from the city. He regards it as somewhat remarkable that the full story from birth to burial of this great body and the doings of its servants should never have been attempted in a popular form. The earlier history of the Company has been so powerfully illumined. Of the doings of its servants of such familiar themes, there is such an abundance of histories, treaties essays and monographs dealing with British India, yet speaking generally there is not one book in which the Company has not been treated as a side issue—subordinated to its transmarine servants. It is inevitable that the Company's identity is largely obscured by the exploits of Clive and Hastings and Wellesley, who very often disobeyed their master and acted on their own initiative without reference to the policy and prejudices of Leadenhall-street. That is so, even though we have lately received numerous selections from the letters and papers of the Company whose actual history has stood in danger of being forgotten. As Mr. Willson observes "Jehan Kompani" or John Company, by both of which names the merchant adventurers of the East were known, was never in India. He was a purely English magnate, and a potent one at that, with a throne, council chamber, and exchequer, not at Surat or Calcutta, but in Leadenhall-street. That being so, the author rightly remarks that to assume that a history of British India can ever consistently be made to serve as a history of the East India Company is like supposing that the history of the wars and foreign relations of the British Empire from 1760 to 1820 will serve us for a biography of George III. Morever the Company extended its operations to Persia, China, the Far East, the Red Sea and St. Helena, places the history of India takes no cognisance of.

In the compilation of his history Mr. Willson dipped deeply into the records of the India Office, pamphlets and State papers, and sought the assistance of Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. F. C. Danvers, Sir George Birdwood, Malcolm, Gleig, Macfarlane, Wheeler, Hedges and Mr. William Foster. The result is a work of exceptional interest and one which will withstand criticism, though Mr. Willson recognises that it would be absurd to expect that all or even many of his conclusions will meet with universal approval, particularly the account of the period of Dutch rivalry in the Seventeenth Century and the exposition of the real character and motives of Leadenhall-street in the century following. But he claims, at least, that his deductions are made from the facts as he has seen them without "any of that intermediary perversion due to national prejudice, or to an avowed admiration for the old Company" of which he is not ashamed, though it has led him to expose the faults of many of its most illustrious and least obedient servants. It is easy to blame Leadenhall-street for its dealings with the Dutch. But the conduct of that fiend-incarnate, Van Speult, might be held justification enough for any breach of faith. "I believe it impossible," wrote Hedges, "to know a Hollander's temper and natural hatred to an Englishman so well in any other part of ye world as in India." It was possible to study it from Van Speult, who certainly gave no reason for the Englishman's feelings towards the Dutch to undergo any modification. Pledges were broken; the Dutch executed, under pretence of a conspiracy, unhappy natives who assisted us in our commercial enterprises, seized our factories and laid them desolate. They took possession of every port and island throughout Java, tortured and murdered our agents until the survivors cried out "apply to his Majesty to issue orders to liberate us from the intolerable yoke of the Dutch nation." "Amboyna will cost you paradise," cried the crowd outside the Dutch chapel in Lothbury when the news of Van Speult's tragedy became known. It lost them supremacy in the East at all events, though retribution was so long coming. Had not Van Speult been sent to Surat, it might never have come.

Throughout its two and a half centuries Mr Willson follows the history of the Company, never for a moment allowing the interest to flag, and he concludes his work with a chapter on "The Muse in Leadenhalls street." Of the doings, sayings and writings of John Company's servants at home, during its first two centuries of existence, he exclaims, how little is known! For them the opportunities for distinction out of official hours were indeed limited, narrowed down, perhaps solely, to letters. He believes that in that sphere some of them would easily have made their mark, "for what incisiveness, what clarity, what mother wit, mark hundreds of the despatches emanating from Leadenhall-street to the East we only know who have handled and read them." In one of Dr. Johnson's letters to Warren Hastings we are told that "Mr. Hoole, a gentleman long known and long esteemed at the India House, after having translated Tasso, has undertaken Ariosto. How well he is qualified for his undertaking he has already shown. It is a new thing for a clerk of the India House to translate poets, it is new for a Governor of Bengal to patronise learning." Contemporary with Hoole, who became a popular playwright, was James Cobb, also a dramatist, and later came Charles Lamb. Thirty-three years he laboured at his desk and in addition to his literary flights out of office-hours, the real works of Elia, as he himself has said, were on the shelves in Leadenhall-street, filling some hundred volumes." Lamb was never very serious in office hours. Once he relieved his feelings with "Confusion blast all mercantile transactions, all traffic, exchange of commodities, intercourse between nations, all the consequent civilisation and wealth and amity and links of society and getting rid of prejudices and getting a knowledge of the face of the globe and rotting the very firs of the forest that look so romantic alive and die into desks. Vale!" Then came Mill, who defended the Company in the closing days of its existence. He was the father of a still more celebrated son, John Stuart Mill, also employed in the India Office. Then we have Peter Auber, Peacock and Horne. "Ledger and Sword" is an excellent work, full of instruction and entertainment.

THE FRENCH INDIAN POSSESSIONS. THE trade of the French Possessions in India has been subject in recent years to very severe fluctuation. From year to year variations amounting to over a hundred per cent. have occurred, and there is an irresponsibility about these changes of volume which makes it extremely difficult for one to draw any definite conclusions from the figures recently supplied to the Director-General of Statistics by the Government of the French Indian Possessions. Thus in 1898 the total value of the coasting and foreign trade combined amounted to about eleven million francs. In the following year this figure had risen to over twenty-four millions; to fall again in the following year to fourteen millions; subsequently rising to thirty-one millions of francs. This is the record total attained as yet. Last year the total again fell slightly, although the figure which amounted to over twenty-nine millions may still be considered very satisfactory. However, as we have pointed out, it would not be wise in view of past experience to form any definite anticipations, either of increase or decrease. Last year, but for a comparatively brisk coasting business, the figure would not have been so large as it is, and British India itself has reason to congratulate itself upon the increase in this direction inasmuch as this trade particularly benefits Indian ports and Indian traders. The most important item of this branch of the trade of the ports of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Yonaon is cotton manufactures. The increase under this head was very considerable, amounting to 85 per cent. of the volume of the previous year, and considerably over 400 per cent. of any thing previously reported. This is a good sign, and it is a matter for which Bombay has reason to be grateful. On the other hand, there was a big decline in the trade in hides and skins. This is, however, a department of commerce, which is always limited more or less by the supply of the commodity, and, we believe, we are correct in saying that in recent years the hide and skin merchants of India have been very busy in supplying Western demands. As to the foreign trade, France naturally takes by far the largest share of the European trading nations. Great Britain could formerly boast of a very fair percentage of the trade, but since 1898 she seems to have lost it. The Straits Settlements and the African French colonies are also large customers of the French ports in India.

MOTOR RACES IN INDIA. BEFORE many months have passed the sporting public of Bombay will probably have the pleasure of witnessing a motor race. This is due to the generosity and initiative of a prominent local motorist. We approach the subject of motor car racing with trepidation, for we should not like to appear to advocate anything which savoured of scorching, or anything which might lead to furious riding along the thoroughfares of this city. But there are motor races and motor races. There are motor races which should be followed by judicial proceedings and there are motor races which not even the most fastidious magistrate of the far-famed motor scorching county of Surrey could object to. To be explicit there are races which result in such a catastrophe as was witnessed in the Paris to Bordeaux holocaust a few months since, and there are races which tend to improve the art of motor driving and also the science of motor manufacture. We believe we are safe in saying that it is the latter species of competition and not the former that the committee, which is being formed in Bombay, intend to promote, and that being so we are sure that the committee will have the sympathy of all communities and classes in this city. The motor car is an established feature in Bombay and in India generally now, and the motor race is inevitable. As yet the Indian chauffeur is more or less inexperienced; he has still a lot to learn. Some may say that that is the reason he has not yet developed proclivities for scorching. We prefer to think that it is because he is imbued with a spirit of moderation and common sense, and that he fully realises the absurdity of high speed travelling in a crowded city which as yet not a single accident of any significance has been recorded. The races to which we have alluded will prove the needful incentive to those who are as yet imperfect in the art and science of the chauffeur. The competitive interest introduced into the work of the motor driver may result in the production of a class of much more expert chauffeurs than are to be seen at present in the streets of this city. That is what is wanted, and that is what will save trouble in the police courts, and danger on the highway. Add to this the prospect of an exciting spectacle, in which by the way the idea of reliability will loom as largely as the question of speed, and there is every justification for the forthcoming races.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR. THE Americans at any rate seem to make the sugar industry pay. American capital and energy has been liberally expended in Hawaii with a view to developing the sugar planting industry of that country, and the returns recently issued from Washington show that the island is not only well adapted to the venture, but that those who have interested themselves in it understand the secret of evading the effects of bounties and all the other issues affecting this particular trade. Since the United States began to assume an interest in the island, the sugar producing capacity of Hawaii has been multiplied thirty-five fold. In 1876 when the Reciprocity Treaty was ratified, the sugar production of the country amounted to 25 million pounds per annum. However, that settlement had not been in operation two years when the output was doubled, and at the end of the first decade it was ten times as great. A great deal of the success of the planting is due to a scheme of irrigation which has brought under cultivation large areas of land which were previously of no value. It is needless to say that all the developments in respect of irrigation have been conceived by Americans and not by native cultivators, and that the whole supervision of the industry is in the hands of white men. As to the extent which America has assisted the island, it is stated that no less than one hundred million dollars have been expended in one way or another. Since the annexation in 1898 great stimulus has been given to the sugar growing industry, and there is reason to believe that the developments have, by no means, reached the limit. In the course of the present year no less than 804 million pounds of sugar has been produced, and the output of the little island has an appreciable influence in the world's markets. This is a valuable object lesson as to the effect of proper and systematic organisation to sugar growers in other parts of the world.

THE THIBET MISSION. WE hear from Darjiling that some thousands of Thibetans gathered in the neighbourhood of Kumbajong before its evacuation but they were only armed with matchlocks and spears and did not venture to make any hostile demonstration. General Macdonald afterwards concentrated at Gnatong for an advance through the Chumbi Valley. Gnatong proved crisp and pleasant in spite of its 12,300 feet of elevation. It was cold there at night and there was a sprinkling of snow. The ponds were covered with a couple of inches of ice and hill streams were beautiful with great masses of icicles. The troops slept snugly in holes dug in the ground and filled up with dry grass upon which their ordinary bedding was spread. They had tents and beyond gasping for breath at first when eating they felt no ill-effects whatever. The weather has been fine, bright sunshine alternating with thick rolling fog. The only officer invalided so far is Dr. Pilkington of the 23rd Pioneers who has broken down from mountain sickness. The march from Gnatong across the Jelapla Pass into the Chumbi Valley was a trying one, the six thousand feet descent on the other side being by a very bad road which will no doubt be now improved. The Chumbi Valley is only 9,000 feet high and was much warmer than Gnatong. The halt there was utilised to equip a small corps of mounted infantry, which have since done some useful reconnoitring.

THE retirement is gazetted of Messrs. R. D. M. Lang and R. J. Bailey, Executive Engineers.

MR. INGLISH, Chief Engineer and Officiating Secretary in the Irrigation and Marine Department, Bengal, is granted combined leave for eleven months.

WE regret to learn that Mr. S. Cowie, C. S., Central Provinces, has met with a serious accident while pigsticking in the Wardha district. His condition gives rise to some anxiety.

PRIOR to his departure for South Africa on Wednesday night General De La Rey received a telegram from the Viceroy congratulating him upon the success of his mission and thanking him for what he had done.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mongolia, on Saturday, were Commander A. J. G. Piffard, Commander F. W. Jarrad, R.N., and Captain the Hon. J. Forbes Sempell.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company informs us that the sum of Rs. 431-8-0 was received from visitors to the new steamer Mongolia and that this amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the Seamen's Institute.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here on Friday, the 25th instant, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, were Sir and Lady and Miss Barrow, Major the Hon. and Lady Brand, Lady Alexander and General Brasier, Director of Public Works in the Portuguese Colonies.

THE Government of India, it is understood, intend issuing office orders in their various Secretariats notifying more explicitly than has hitherto been done the necessity for maintaining secrecy in cases which have not passed out of the confidential stage. This is a far more sensible course of procedure than that embodied in the official Secrets Act, so far as civil matters are concerned.

MR. A. WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, proceeds on furlough from the 3rd January. Mr. R. Nathan, who will eventually succeed him, will not be able to take up the appointment until the end of March, so Mr. Morris will become Deputy Secretary sub pro tem for three months, Mr. Fergusson from the United Provinces, probably acting in his place.

THE COMB OF THE COCK.

THE NEW JAPAN.

Captain Brinkley's elaborate work on the History Arts, and Literature of Japan and China will constitute the most complete book that has ever been written on the former country. There are to be twelve volumes in all, and at present only six of these have been issued. These deal wholly with Japan, and are all the more interesting from the fact that it is the country of the author's adoption, and the one above all others on which he is entitled to write with authority. The fascination of the Land of the Rising Sun has attracted many writers. These have produced on the one hand the weighty treatise too profound for any but the student, and on the other the over-coloured sketch of the impressionist, whose efforts, as a rule, have been rather sensational than true to life.

It was time for aptain Brinkley to come out of his shell and dispel our many illusions by producing an exhaustive, carefully-arranged, and dispassionate account of the country. He tells us in clear language everything that the average man can want to know of the wonderful old Japan, and brings us step by step through all the evolutions which have led up to the no less wonderful Japan of to-day.

The author, perhaps, is the only man in the world who could have done this satisfactorily, writes a Reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He, of old residents in Japan, is the only one who, while being in continual and intimate touch and sympathy with the Japanese, has remained a critical writer, and has not become Orientalised in his mental methods.

First as instructor in gunnery to the Japanese Army, and then as professor of mathematics in the Tokyo University, then and now informal adviser to the Japanese Government on a variety of intricate questions, editor of the leading English local paper, and permanent special correspondent of the "Times," Captain Brinkley has followed closely the evolution of Japan almost from the days of strict feudalism until now. For years he has been a prolific writer on all Japanese subjects, but nine-tenths of his work has either never been read in England at all, or the identity of the author has been lost in the anonymity of journalism. It is in a great measure because he is able to combine the instincts of the live journalist with those of the old resident that he has succeeded in gauging the requirements of the reading public and at the same time in affording them a clear insight into the country he is writing about.

In the six volumes under review he takes us systematically through the history of the country from primaeval Japan onwards—military power and methods, and the strange etiquette which was a feature of it, and its influence on the character of the people, the rise and fall of the Tokugawa dynasty, the refinements and pastimes, manners and customs, criminal and other legal procedure, personal liberty, justice, slavery, philosophy, education and costumes. He deals fully with the Meiji era, or "era of enlightenment," that period of awakening as to which modern writers have done so much towards creating an entire misapprehension. Then come the financial conditions, foreign politics, creed and caste, and superstitions, and finally we have the festivals and observations and the commercial history of the country.

In the creatin of the new Japan the author maintains strongly that what we have often mistaken for a headstrong bellicose spirit, an excess of active patriotism in the Japanese was merely the putting into effect of a sound conviction. The modern progress of the country had been going on steadily for years, but the great nations of the world refused to recognise it in any way. Japan came to the logical conclusion that she would never gain the respect of the foreigner until she had proved her capacity as a fighter. "Their victorious war with China," says the author, "seemed to win for them more esteem in half a year than their peaceful industry had won for them in half a century.' Since then Japan had been continually told that it was all very well to conquer China, but that she had yet to show herself capable of facing a white enemy. She is now equipping herself for such a possibility.

"Better to be the tail of an ox than the comb of a cock," is the Japanese proverb, the theory of which the whole nation are now striving to put into practice. "She is already," explains the author, "the comb of the Oriental cock. That is not enough; she wants to be the tail of the Occidental ox." And she is attaining her end. That end would only be the beginning but for the fact that Japan is, comparatively speaking, short of money. Nor does the author see any near prospect of this obstacle being overcome. As a set-off against this, however, she possesses a wonderful capacity for carrying on big things at a small cost. The most striking instance of this was the China war: "Their war with China in 1894-5 cost them only £20,000,000 sterling. They conducted seven campaigns over-sea involving a force of 120,000 men, and they employed a navy of twenty-eight ships, which remained on active service for nine months. It was the cheapest belligerent feat on record, and established for the Japanese the possession of a faculty which has been habitually denied to them by foreign critics, the faculty of organisation."

We disagree with the author on only one of his statements. It is one in which he seems to contradict the above quotation, He says. "Everything is on a petty scale. There is not throughout the length and breadth of the land a factory or a tradal organisation that would be counted of even mediocre importance in America or England." How can this be, in face of the existence of the modern dockyard at Yokosuka; the private ship building company at Nagasaki which turns out vessels of 6,000 tons; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which owns merchant steamers whose tonnage places it fourth in the list of the large companies of the world; the vast coal-fields of Kiushiu, which supply the whole of the Far East; the railway system of over 3,000 miles; the cotton mills of Osaka; and the Mitsui Company with its land, its mines, its engineering works, its banking and merchant business and splendidly organised ramifications all over the civilised world? Truly we think that in this respect Captain Brinkley has under-estimated the qualities of this enterprising people to whose attributes in every other respect he does ample justice.

The illustrations, with which all these volumes are profusely supplied are extremely well chosen and beautifully reproduced. Many of them are coloured by means of a new Japanese process, which we have not seen before. Its effect is to give the pictures the appearance of carefully executed oil paintings. The present "edition de luxe" is limited to 500 copies, but we sincerely hope that a popular edition will follow it shortly, for this is a book which every intelligent man should read.

SOME changes are also about to take place in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Mr. L. Robertson, C. S., Bombay, is due back from leave and joins the Revenue and Agricultural Departments as Officiating Deputy Secretary, Mr. Arbuthnot, the present incumbent, being placed on special duty in the Department until the end of the Calcutta Session. He then vacates it, as he will have more than completed his three years' tenure of the appointment, and Mr. Robertson will be confirmed.

ALL visitors to Darjiling will remember the "Witch of Ghoom." She claimed to be over a hundred years old, and possibly was for nobody can remember the time when she was not begging at the railway station. Her picture has figured in thousands of photographic albums and is to be found among the slides of every stereoscopic company. She died recently, and the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway will hence be deprived of one of its most picturesque assets. It was currently reported that she had amassed a great deal of money. The Ghoom gossips say that one hundred and seventy-nine rupees in pice were found in her voluminous clothing, but where she buried the silver pieces she used to get from tourists and others is not known.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST.

Awaiting Russia's Reply.

FEELING IN JAPAN.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day, that the Premier and War Minister visited the Marquis Ito and the Marquis Yamagata to-day at Oiso. The meeting is believed to be connected with important developments.

The Press strongly urges the despatch of troops to the Korea to safeguard Japanese interests.

The impression is gaining ground at Tokio that the adoption of such a course may become inevitable.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Russian reply to Japan is still undelivered but expected any moment and is awaited with the keenest anxiety in Europe.

Russian diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg profess optimism and expect a pacific solution.

The Russian newspapers are displaying great irritation against the English press whose attitude seems to excite even greater animosity than that displayed against Japan.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Reuter wires from Tokio that speaking at a semi-public dinner M. Kato, the former Foreign Minister, said he regreted that the people had not been taken into the Government's confidence, nevertheless should the Emperor declare war the Nation would support him unanimously.

Count Okuma, a former Premier, said that self-preservation required Japan to stand up for China's integrity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 26.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 24th December, says that there are indications abroad of a growing belief in Berlin that if Russia should come to be engaged in war Germany's neutrality will be distinctly benevolent. Even the word ally is applied to Russia in some quarters.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

Lucknow Dec. 26: The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires:—According to a message just received from St. Petersburgh the Japanese Note is non-minatory and conciliatory in tone and negotiations are proceeding.

IF WAR SHOULD COME.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DIOSY.

In the course of an interview with a representative of "The Globe," Mr. Diosy, whose close acquaintance with Japan and its institutions is well-known, expressed the opinion that the resolution which the Japanese Parliament passed censuring the Government, while significant, was not so alarming as appeared on the face of it.

"Personally," he said, "I shall not believe in war between Russia and Japan until the first shot is fired, and why I think the news is not so alarming is because of the unanimous nature of the action of the Japanese House of Representatives. This will greatly strengthen the hands of the Japanese Government in negotiating with Russia, by showing that Power the bold front of a calmly determined nation. As war in the Far East at the present moment would be as great a calamity for Russia as for Japan, the Czar's Government is really seeking for a golden bridge to save its face, if one may mix metaphors." Speaking of the unanimous vote, he explained that there is no such thing as party government in Japan as we know it, and the action of Parliament is an indication to the Cabinet that an end must be put to an intolerable situation. Despite the telegrams, Mr. Diosy does not believe the Japanese are strong for war, but if it comes they will fight to the death. The Japanese are an exceedingly military yet peace-loving nation. Every able-bodied man may be chosen for the Navy or the Army, from prince to peasant—there are no paupers. Keen is not the word to express their delight in military service, and it must be remembered that under the new regime—the adapting of Western civilisation to Japanese needs—of 1867, the military power of the nation, instead of resting with the gentry, is now common to all classes. "The Japanese," continued Mr. Diosy, "do not want a war with Russia if they can obtain satisfactory guarantees for the continuance of Japan's position in the Far East. That means the maintenance of their rights as at present possessed to trade undisturbed in Korea and in the Chinese Empire, and their share in the development of those countries. But if the Japanese position be endangered by Russia's action, then every drop of blood in the veins of every Japanese will be willingly and cheerfully placed at the service of the Emperor. I have often been asked, 'What is the religion of the Japanese?' because they are said to have none. As a matter of fact, whatever the outer forms may be, the Japanese have but one religion in our sense of the word, and every Japanese belongs to it. That religion is Patriotism. The reply to the Address from the Throne marks a striking advance in the power of expressing popular feeling, but it must not be looked upon in any way as addressed to the Emperor himself. It has the same technical meaning as our reply to the Address from the Sovereign. But to return to the point should there be a conflict the world will witness deeds of heroism and of self-abnegation recalling the finest examples of classical antiquity. Everything the nation owns, individually and collectively, will be given to the Government for the purposes of the war. "Do you hold that Japan is prepared for war, should a conflict be unhappily inevitable?"—"Certainly, but, of course, one must bear in mind that her Naval programme will not be completed for a couple of years yet, but, of course, on the other hand, Russia will probably be much stronger in the Far East by that time. If a fight be inevitable and financial conditions be favourable to Japan, then the present moment is Japan's opportunity. The probability is that this expression of national feeling will lead to the suggested terms of settlement being made public. When that happens, it is almost certain it will give satisfaction in neither country, because it must needs be in the nature of a compromise. It seems a sad reflection on the present state of the civilised world," added Mr. Diosy, "that such a compromise should be necessary, as it inevitably entails the surrender by Japan of some portion, however small, of what are absolutely her legitimate rights, whereas Russia can only concede what she has already taken by force. Unfortunately, however ready some of the Great Powers may be to tender Russia counsels of moderation, none of them has, so far, made any outward and visible sign of an intention to oppose her further agressive action by force, if necessary. Should the conflict come, which I still think is only a possibility, and not yet a probability, the bloodshed will be upon the head of Russia, but a part of the responsibility will undoubtedly rest with the Powers that might even now, by decisive action, render war in the Far East impossible."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA'S TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

Success of Robber Bands.

CHINESE ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Russian press is showing alarm at the increasing numbers and activity of the bands of Hunhuses in Manchuria. The bands are well armed and overrun the country and terrorise and pillage the inhabitants.

The Russian troops are under going great hardship and suffering considerable loss in their endeavours to keep the bands in check.

The re-organisation of the Chinese Army is causing considerable concern in Governmental circles at St. Petersburg, where it is viewed as a sign of distrust of Russia.

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

Hastening Railway Construction.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

Reuter wires from Tokio that at an extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Cabinet to-day it was decided to issue an emergency ordinance authorising guarantees for the principal and interest on debenture stock for the completion of the Seoul Fusan Railway which is expected to be finished before the end of 1904.

A warship from the American Asiatic squadron has been ordered to Chemulpo.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Paris "Matin" publishes a telegram from Tokio stating that owing to the state of anarchy at the Korean ports Japan is preparing to despatch troops to Fusan, Masampho and Chemulpo to act as police. This measure is being taken in agreement with Russia.

THE PANAMA REPUBLIC.

Great Britain has recognised the Panama Republic.

The King and Queen hope to visit Ireland again next year.

LINERS ASHORE.

Finland Refloated.

The liner Finland has been refloated.

The liner Preussen is ashore near Flushing.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Command of the Gendarmerie.

TURKEY'S OBJECTIONS.

Turkey persists in her objection to the appointment of an Italian as General in command of the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Revision Decided upon.

The Court of Cassation Revision Committee has decided in favour of the revision of the Dreyfus Case, it is stated, on the ground of falsification of documents submitted at the Rennes Court-Martial.

FRENCH NAVAL BASES.

Votes for Fortifications.

The French Senate has passed the Naval estimate restoring in full the votes for the fortification of the bases at Diego Suarez and Tongking which the Committee had reduced.

COTTON SPECULATION.

Another Big Yankee Gamble.

There are strong indications at New York and New Orleans that another bull pool is being formed to manipulate cotton on the lines of the famous pool last year.

FIGHT WITH DERVISHES.

Colonel Kenna's Surprise Attack.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A force under Colonel Kenna which left Badwein on the 18th instant, surprised 2,000 Dervishes in Jidballi, thirty-eight miles east of Badwein. The engagement lasted three hours. The Dervishes are reported to have lost eighty in killed and one hundred wounded.

The British casualties were two wounded and one missing.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

Terrible Accident in America.

FIFTY PASSENGERS KILLED.

An eastbound express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, running at high speed, was derailed at Connellville, Pennsylvania. The cars were telescoped and over fifty passengers killed.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP and INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL are run for at Calcutta, December 29th. Long prices and combinations from CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Arbitration Treaty Signed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The Franco-Italian Arbitration Treaty has been signed.

INDIAN ARMY MEDALS.

Viceroy's Gift to French Museum.

Lord Curzon has presented to Les Invalides Museum in Paris a complete collection of Indian army medals since 1799 to 1900.

M. Delcasse has written warmly thanking his Excellency for his unique gift.

LEGISLATORS DEAD.

More Parliamentary Vacancies.

The death is announced of Sir Harry Bullard, Member for Norwich.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing, Member for Ayr Burghs.

[Mr. Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing, Conservative member for Ayr Burghs, was the son of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, who represented Dumbartonshire from 1868 till the time of his death. Mr. Orr-Ewing was educated at Harrow and for five years held a commission in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders retiring with the rank of Captain in 1890, having passed the Staff College. In 1898 he married Lady Augusta Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow. Mr. Orr-Ewing had travelled in the East, owned a schooner and was a keen yachtsman. His constituency the Ayr Burghs, which held the pendulum-swinging record, first returned him in 1895 by a majority of 335, and in 1900 sent him back to Parliament with a majority of 590. The figures of the poll at the last election were:—

Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing (C)	31,01
Colonel E. C. Brown (R)	2,511
Conservative majority	590

The changeable nature of the Constituency may be gathered from the following record:—1836 Liberal Unionist majority 1,175; bye-election 1883 Gladstonian majority 53; bye-election 1890, Conservative majority 130; general election 1892 Gladstonian majority 7; 1895 Conservative majority 335; 1900 Conservative majority 590.

Sir Harry Bullard was one of the two Conservative members representing Norwich. He was returned unopposed along with Sir Samuel Hoare at the last election, Sir Harry Bullard was the head of the well-known firm of brewers of Norfolk ale, and was one of the most popular men in the Eastern Counties. He had been Sheriff and three times Mayor of Norwich and was made a Knight on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. He enjoyed the distinction also of being a Companion of the Royal Order of Queen Kapiolani. He was 62 years of age. Sir Harry Bullard was first elected for Norwich in 1888 but was unseated on petition. In 1886 and in 1892 Norwich returned a Radical and a Conservative but in 1895 two Conservatives Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Harry Bullard were returned with an aggregate majority over their Radical opponents of 660. There was no contest at the last election.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The death is announced of Signor Zinardelli, the Italian statesman.

ESTATES OF THE LATE BABA MAHARAJ.

INTERIM ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 27.

Mr. Lucas, District Judge, passed the following order regarding the estates of the late Baba Maharaj:—"Parties to this application appeared before me and I have heard what they had to say The death of Tai Maharaj have left matters in the following state:—There are two persons claiming to be the heirs to their property in virtue of the alleged adoptions; and a suit is now pending between them in the Civil Court. There is also a minor daughter of Tai Maharaj who will be the heir if neither adoption be held valid. Under these circumstances it appears very necessary to make some arrangement for the management of the property until the claims of the rival litigants have been definitely decided. Under Section 9 of Regulation 8 of 1827 I appoint the Collectors of Poona, Satara and Belgaum administrators of the property lying within their charges and the Collector of Belgaum of the property in Ratnagiri. I also appoint the Nazir of the District Court administrator of the movable property in Poona. The ornaments on the persons of Baba Maharaj's wife and Shantabai may remain with them on condition that security up to their value is furnished. Baba Maharaj may be allowed to live in the Wada in Poona but he must give security up to the value of the movable property other than the ornaments which is in his possession. The Collectors concerned should be requested to take charge of the property."

DEATH OF MRS. BURNETT.

Sad news was received in Poona regarding the death of Mrs. Burnett in England. The sudden news has cast a gloom over the station. General Burnett is now at Calcutta. Much sympathy is expressed from the Poona public. The General was to leave the command of the Poona District on the 1st January and the public of Poona intended to give him a farewell reception on Thursday next, but at present everything is cancelled. Mrs. Burnett gave great help when plague broke in Poona. She contributed heavily. The death of her daughter by plague about two years ago was a great shock to her.

GOLF AT POONA.

Thirteen competitors took partin the Men's Singles of the Poona Gymkhana Christmas Golf Tournament. The first prize was won by Mr. Cant. The following are the scores:—

	Pts.	Hdcp.	Nett total score.	
Mr. Cant	84	5	79	1st prize
Lt.-Col. Campbell....	84	3	81	2nd "
Mr. Rutherford	83	8	85	special "
Major F. D. B. Young.	88	6	82	
Lt.-Col. Meade	103	20	23	
Colonel Bromfield ...	100	16	84	
Mr. Bromley.....	100	16	84	
Mr. Broome.....	101	10	03	
Major Johnson	108	9	99	

Four players did not send cards.

THE THIBET MISSION.

LAMAS CONDUCTING INCANTATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

There is no fresh news from the Thibet Mission except that the people of Chumbi continue exceedingly friendly and are loud in their desire to be taken over by Great Britain. They say this would increase the traffic through their fertile valley which is on the regular caravan route between India and Thibet. The Kambajong route of advance has been definitely abandoned in favour of that through Chumbi which proves very much the easier. From Darjeeling I hear that Lamas are going through incantations at Lhassa which, they think, may stop the advance but doing nothing in the way of sending representatives of proper standing to discuss complaints which the Government of India have against them.

A "Press Communique" states that General Macdonald reached Phari on the 20th December and after placing a small garrison of Gurkhas in the fort, in which the depot and the local officials are also living, returned to Chumbi on the 24th December. Phari is a town of some 3,000 inhabitants who are quite friendly. It contains a considerable amount of forage and supplies. The weather is very cold, but the troops are standing climate and the elevation well.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

Lucknow, Dec. 26: The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires that the Emperor of Austria intends to visit England in the spring.

SOUTH AFRICA AND ASIATIC LABOUR.

Lucknow, Dec. 26: The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires: At Lord Milner's request the adoption of the Asiatic Labour resolution has been postponed.

CHRISTMAS IN CALCUTTA.

VICEREGAL GIFTS TO THE SICK.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon have continued this year their kindly practice of sending a Christmas present at this season to each of the inmates, European and Native, of the principal hospitals in Calcutta. In all 947 presents were sent out yesterday—cigars, cigarettes and tobacco being given to European men; shawls, rugs and other articles of clothing to women and toys to the children, while the natives received coats and other clothing. Bunches of flowers were also sent to the inmates of the private wards in the General Hospital.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

The three-days' match between Calcutta and Mr. Bosworth Smith's Eleven concluded to-day, Calcutta winning by an innings and one hundred runs. Calcutta compiled 435 in their first innings, the visitors making 128 and 207.

INDIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Amateur Golf Championship was concluded at Calcutta this afternoon, the winner being Mr. Drimmie who beat Mr. Simson in the finals by seven up and six to play at the thirtieth hole.

CALCUTTA RACES.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

The following are the results of the Calcutta Races held to-day:—

"Pony Hurdle Handicap."

Malice	1
Topsy.....	2
Millicent	3

The "Dealers' Plate."

Czarewich	1
Lochspey	2
Euryalus	3

"Eclipse Pony Plate."

Housemaid	1
Bess	2
Esmeralda	3

The "Viceroy's Cup."

Great Scott.....	1
Cretonne	2
Hoop Iron	3

"Calcutta Plate."

Loch Clieveden.....	1
Certitude	2
Bell Brand.....	3

The "Pavilion Plate."

Psalm	1
Ayrdale.....	2
Regalia.....	3

In the race for the Viceroys's Cup the horses had an excellent start. Great Scott got away with the lead being closely followed by Acetine with the rest in a bunch behind. At the half distance Great Scott had increased his lead and the order was unchanged until the straight, where Cretonne displaced Acetine. Passing the Grand Stand Cretonne challenged Great Scott, but failed to overtake him, Hoop Iron, Northumberland and Acetine competing for third place four lengths in the rear. At the finish half a length separated Great Scott from Cretonne. The rest were nowhere.

Acetine started the favourite at twos, the betting on the remainder being Great Scott threes, Cretonne fours, Tubal Cain and Northumberland fives, Hoop Iron sevens and Vesto eights.

The Viceroy was not present but the gathering was about the largest on record.

THE ELECTRICITY ACT.

Detailed rules under the Electricity Act are published and the Act itself is notified to come into force with the New Year.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Indian railway receipts continue to improve. For the period from April last they are one and three-quarter crores ahead of those of the corresponding months of last year. The North-Western, Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Bombay Baroda, South Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Bengal and North-Western are chiefly responsible for the improvement. The Rajputana-Malwa line and the Indian Midland are behind.

AFLOAT IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, DECEMBER 14.

No one who goes up the Persian Gulf can fail to be struck by the important part played by the steamer traffic of its waters. British sailing-ships were, at one time, also largely in evidence there, but these have now disappeared, the difficult nature of the navigation giving steam vessels advantage. The principal regular lines are those of the British Indian, Messrs. Buchnall Brothers, the Anglo-Arabian Company and the Bombay Persian Company. Of these the British Indian which now run two steamers each week from India, are by far the most important. They carry all the mails, and the well ordered comfort and safety of their boats makes a striking contrast to the squalid misery of the life, which even prosperous Europeans lead in Persian towns. The dependence upon them, of the British residents in the Gulf ports, is almost pathetic, and the share they take in sustaining British prestige in Persian and Turkish waters is considerable. Their decks are a study in strange types of humanity which can hardly be equalled elsewhere. Travelling first-class are well-to-do Mahomedans and Chaldaeans from Baghdad and Basreh in queer petticoats and red fez caps, with school-boys from Jesuit institutions in Mesopotamia on their way to complete their education in Bombay. Stray Arabs from Koweit and Arabia, in brown dressing gowns and red national head-dress, will be found in every part of the vessel. Second-class are Baghdad Jews and Armenians, in every kind of costume from the European to the purely Eastern Baniahs from Kathiawar and Parsees from Bombay, travelling in pursuit of profit or pleasure. On the decks, in front, are Indian Mahomedans on pilgrimage to Najef and Kerbela, Persian horse boys in high felt topees, Arab dealers and Kabuli and Indian traders. The favourites on board are the Arabs, for though they give any amount of trouble and have the quickest of tempers and a way of resorting to anything from a belaying pin to a stoker's shovel to avenge the smallest of fancied slight, they have such a cheery, manly bearing that it is impossible to avoid liking them. They have a more or less standing feud with the Persians and much tact is required to keep the peace, especially when Persian and Arab horses are being carried in one vessel. The Arab loves a row for its own sake, but bears no malice after it is over, and as knives and fire-arms are removed from their possessors on board, very little harm is done. The Persian is less often the aggressor, and man for man is no match for the Arab, but has more notion of combining when in superior numbers. Nothing pleases the Arab more than to be allowed to assist in maintaining order, especially when it is Persians who have become uproarious. Occasionally he has misunderstandings with the Europeans and on one famous occasion a good many years ago, a squabble between two parties of Arabs, one of which was on deck and wanted the hatch closed to sit upon, while the other was below and wanted it open for the air resulted in those upon the deck rushing the vessel and locking the ship's officers into the saloon. One or two heads were broken, but very little serious harm was done even then. The officer on the bridge, who had been forgotten in the melee, signalled to a passing gun boat, and the rioters were speedily repenting their lark, which eventually landed some of them in jail. That was in the early days of the run, before the ship's officers began to learn Arabic. Such a thing is never dreamt of now, the Arab having come to understand that there must be limit to his playfulness on board British ships.

I have alluded to the difficulty of the navigation. The Persian Gulf has never been satisfactorily surveyed, the existing charts are inaccurate, and the presence of numerous isolated rocks, which stand up, in many cases, out of deep water, in the middle of the best tracks are a constant source of danger. There are no light-houses, and mirage and blinding dust haze are common, distorting everything in view, so that an approaching ship often appears upside down and rocks are projected out of all recognition, or blotting out altogether. Things are worst in the hot season, which, for trying, enervating heat can hardly be equalled anywhere. In the cold weather the nights are usually clear and the only drawback is the "shamal," a wind from the north-west, which often blows with violence enough to make landing for the exposed roadsteads which do duty for ports in the Gulf, a matter of considerable discomfort. November and December are the best months of the year. Almost ideal weather is often met with in them, but even then the traveller can never count, with certainty, upon avoiding the "shamal."

The Gulf is a centre of uncanny natural phenomena, which accounts for the fables of Sinbad, the sailor. Sinbad's island of diamonds is dotted with mountains of crystal rock salt. His disappearing island has reference to the whales, which are still occasionally to be seen in the Gulf. One of them getting stranded not long since, upon the coast of Muscat, a place that Sinbad knew. Outside Bunder Abbas one may see vast, swirling circles of phosphorescence stirred by invisible force. The sides of the passing steamer are frequently illuminated at night by the briliance of the light given out by the animalculae disturbed. The wake is a milky-way, in the darkness of the surrounding waters.

The whole region about Bunder Abbas is subject to violent earthquakes, which produce curious effects at sea. A steamer, not so long ago, approaching the shore there, in a dense sand mist which blotted out everything a few yards ahead from view, was feeling its way into the harbour by the lead. It continued to find deep water further than was expected and the anchor was about to be dropped, when the fog lifted and showed that the ship was almost upon the houses. The wave lasted long enough to enable it to retreat, and no damage was done.

That few of the regular liners get ashore is one of the finest testimonals to British seamanship that exists. Should Lord Curzon's tour in the Gulf result in the setting up of light-houses they would fill a very real want.

Another difficulty with which vessels trading in the Gulf have to contend, is connected with the supply of cargo boats. In the case of Persian ports like Bushire and Lingah, these boats are under the control of the local Governor, and the system pursued is such that mail boats often have to overcarry cargo, or leave empty, though cargo is waiting for them ashore, owing to the scandalous inefficiency of the landing and shipping service. The evil is unlikely to be remedied until British agency is employed to control the boats, since individual enterprise, in the way of bringing boats from outside, are frustrated by local combination on the part of the existing boatmen, who naturally object to interference with their monopoly.

A fresh survey of the Gulf, and specially of the intricate river channels about the delta of the Shat-el-Arab, is another thing that is badly wanted. The cost of it would be small and it should be one of the first matters to be attended to.

I must now take leave of the Persian Gulf, of its Arabs who consider the Britisher a pirate—for does he not rob the slave dhows and a murderer—for he kills the criminal in cold blood instead of in hot—yet who respect him and get on with him; of the Persian who is certain he means to take possession of the country, yet only hopes that the Russian will not be beforehand with him; of rocks and shamals, of dates and pomegranates. Is is a place, alike ashore and afloat, of kindly hospitality and much good fellowship, a place where the little community of Britishers hang together, where they realise that they are the outposts of an Empire, that it is theirs to sustain the good name of a race. If British interests suffer in the Persian Gulf, it may be for lack of support from Home, for the indifference and neglect with which the man at a distance is apt to regard affairs which do not directly concern him. It will not be due to the want of high hope and strenuous endeavour upon the spot.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Jaora accompanied by His Excellency Yar Mohamad Khan, C.I.E., Prime Minister of Jaora and suite will attend the Mohamadan Educational Conference, to-day. Sir James Monteath, K.C.I.E., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe will also attend the Conference.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

"There are only two men whose speeches on the Fiscal question the country wants to hear—Rosebery and Chamberlain." This was the remark made to me by a very astute electioneerer the other day, and with a reservation as to Lord Goschen and the Duke of Devonshire, I should be almost inclined to agree with the political expert. Mr. Asquith with quite exceptional vigour continues to hammer away in various parts of the country but however effective his speeches may be in the case of those who hear them, I do not find people talking about his points and I doubt if very many people, at any rate in London, read his speeches. Mr. Morley, although he has not so far distinguished himself in this controversy, is next to Lord Rosebery the statesman on the Liberal side who is most read; but he has wisely betaken himself for a time to more genial climes and I see has, like a sensible man, not left his address. It is, however, a loss that he is not in England to pronounce the funeral oration on the greatest of modern European thinkers, Herbert Spencer, whose loss has attracted, almost as much notice at home as the death of Sir J. Blundell Maple, and is keenly felt in countries where his influence was deeper than in his own country. "Laudator temporis acti" is perhaps a characteristic of many people who do not sufficiently reflect or carefully observe; but I think few thoughtful people can have failed to be struck with the apparent unconcern, with which the nation as a whole has witnessed the close of a life, which ought really to be regarded as one of the greatest glories of the present age.

THE INDIAN ASPECT OF THE FISCAL QUESTION.

The fact that in spite of an almost torrential downpour of rain a large audience assembled at the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. J. M. Maclean's temperate and well written paper on "India's Place in an Imperial Federation," is an illustration of the absorbing interest of the Fiscal question and also a tribute to the personality of the former able editor of the "Bombay Gazette." The gathering, as meetings of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts not infrequently are, was as distinguished and representative as it was numerous. As two hours are all too short a space of time for a discussion on such an occasion, the Secretary of the Section did not read any letters from distinguished people, who wrote regretting their inability to attend and, who, I hear, included Lord Northbrook, Lord James of Hereford, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Brassey and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, among Free Traders, and Sir Gilbert Parker among Tariff Reformers. The Society of Arts, of course, knows nothing of party politics and its impartiality was shown by inviting Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., a Retalistionist with Chamberlainite leanings to take the chair and in asking Sir Charles Elliott who seems to go the whole hog to be one of the speakers in the debate. I can only mention the names of a few of those present—Sir Henry H. Fowler, a former Secretary of State for India and a future Chancellor of the Exchequer if the Liberals win at the General Election; General Sir Power Palmer, Lord Kitchener's predecessor, as Commander-in-Chief in India; Lord Belhaven and Stenton who is interested in all Indian and Colonial affairs; Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir William Lee-Warner of the Council of India; Sir George Birdwood and Sir Owen Tudor Burne, two ex-Chairmen of the Indian Section; Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., the Free Trade brother of one of Mr. Chamberlain's chief henchmen; Sir Walter Lawrence, Lord Curzon's late "fidus achates," and Sir Frederick Young, the leading spirit of the Royal Colonial Institute. I also noticed Sir Arthur Trevor, Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir William Bisset, the Hon. T. A. Brassey, son of Lord Brassey and a recent seceder from the Liberal party, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. J. A. Baines, Mr. Magnus Mowat, and other old Bombayites.

MR. MACLEAN'S ARGUMENT.

Shortly stated the argument of the paper was that India is essential to a real federation of the Empire, being by wealth, population, ability to fight for Imperial ends, contributions to our resources, great productiveness, enterprise and willingness to accept England's Imperial trade policy, by far the most valuable of all the resources of the Crown. He shows how invaluable in his opinion Free Trade has been to her, how she lies open to attack in case of attempting retaliation and how it is not only free imports we send to her, but freedom in a larger sense. The return she makes us that she is our one remaining open market. He pointed out that she has no sympathies with the Colonies, whose barbarous policy of prohibiting coloured labour has excited her just resentment. What federation she requires she has already got. He suggests that she does not want artificial restrictions, but more expansion of her trade in Asia—a pet theory of Mr. Maclean's. "Nothing worse can happen for a nation," he said, "than that it should sit down comfortably within its own borders and regard with jealousy and dislike what goes on elsewhere. It has become far too much the fashion in England of late to speak of the rapid progress made by some continental States as an injury done to ourselves instead of hailing it as a contribution to the increased productiveness and wealth of the world." Incidentally Mr. Maclean made a remark which may lead to some attention in India. After referring to the present attitude of the British raj towards the feudatories of the Crown, he said:—"The result of this reliance on good-will rather than fear is seen in the eagerness with which the leaders of the people in India now press forward on all occasions to offer their gratuitous services to the Empire. One consequence of this policy of bringing India into line with England for the performance of imperial duties is that it will be found necessary to enlarge the political institutions of India and to admit that country into a larger share of responsibility and authority in the government of the Empire." With regard to the well meant but not impressive attempts that have been made in various quarters to suggest a scheme of preferential duties, which would be beneficial to India Mr. Maclean was more scornful than was quite agreeable to at least two of his hearers. No proposals that he had seen "deserve the attention of reasonable men." He went on to say:—"I can understand that the Indians would hail with delight the abolition of the excise duties levied on native cloth and yarn, but we know that such a boon to India would never be granted by the British House of Commons. Nor is it easy to see what return India could make for such a concession.

THE DISCUSSION

was opened by the Chairman who, while unstinted in his praise of Mr. Maclean's ability, frankly differed from his conclusion and rather sharply criticised some of his arguments. Sir Henry Fowler although he was evidently sincere in pleading that he came to listen rather than to speak, made an interesting speech from the Free Trade point of view and asked where India came in. He was not aware that anything was "dumped" in India at present or that any of her industries had been ruined. His impression, indeed, was that she had never been more prosperous. What industry in India would be benefited by retaliatory duties? India was an exporting country. At present the bulk of her exports were admitted to other countries at very moderate rates, and she was bound to suffer if England engaged in tariff wars. Other countries would not discriminate between England and India, for India was as much a part of England as Kent or Sussex. The question of duties on Lancashire goods, which formed the great bulk of the imports into India, would also raise all sorts of difficult questions here as well as in India, and if the Customs duties on foreign manfactures going into India were to be increased five per cent. what compensation would the Indian people receive for this additional

burden? The unity of the Empire? That was very desirable in its way, but it was not an argument one could very well use with the Indian peasant. He was profusely apologetic in his references to the re-establishment of cotton duties and emphatically urged that these should be removed at the earliest possible moment. Another of his points was that the result of the Sugar Convention was not such as to encourage the extension of retaliations. At the same time he seemed to admit that it is perhaps a little too early yet to judge of the ultimate effect of the recent changes and with regard to the general system he quite sensibly remarked that until we have definite details before us, we cannot really pronounce any positive opinion as to the Indian branch of the subject. Sir Edgar Vincent who suggested that an excellent second title for Mr. Maclean's paper would be "The Strange Case for Cinderella" followed and the discussion was closed by Sir Charles Elliott who with a certain amount of warmth resented Mr. Maclean's rather contemptuous reference to those who had tried their hands at adapting Mr. Chamberlain's scheme to the peculiar circumstances.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, Sir Richard Temple has no intention of returning to the East. He has in fact retired definitely from the service and is devoting most of his time to his duties, as a landlord, a task that his distinguished father found, I imagine, a little uncongenial. As an owner of broad acres, Sir Richard's sympathies are with the Tariff Reformers but from a conversation I had with him the other day, I gather that he is not yet convinced that the policy of the "whole hoggers" will be beneficial to the agricultural interest. He was one of the members of the Society of Arts who listened to Mr. Maclean's paper, but he did not take part in the discussion, probably because there was not time. If he had spoken, he would, I understand, have suggested that as India depends entirely upon Parliament for its Imperial policy, such a discussion as that of yesterday is premature until the Home Legislative have come to a decision. There may be something in that, but on all sides there is a keen desire on the part of the British public to know how Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, if they ever come to be adopted by the country, will affect the greatest of our possessions, and the Indian Section of the Society of Arts has done a useful thing in setting the ball rolling.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

In Lord Stanley of Alderley India loses a kind, if not always a judicious friend. I had the pleasure of knowing him intimately and the only fault I had to find with him was his too great readiness to believe all the harsh things that are said against English officials by the less responsible native prints on the Bengal side of India. I attribute this defect to the fact that he never visited India and that his acquaintances among retired officials were not numerous. If he had actually seen something of their splendid work and known them well I feel sure that his judgment on Indian officials would often have been less uncharitable than it seemed to be. In the House of Lords it is undeniable that he was regarded as a bore, but this arose largely from the fact that his delivery was not good and that he could not be distinctly heard by those who were a dozen yards off. He was seen to best advantage in one of his country-houses—Alderley near Macclesfield, Penrhos, outside Holyhead, a very pleasant domain he inherited upon the death of his uncle, the Hon. Owen Stanley, about 2? years ago; or at Grafton Hall, a fine Elizabethan house near Malpas, where only his closest friends were entertained. He was an exceedingly good classical scholar and an accomplished linguist. He held a great horror of anything like self-advertisement and his charities which were on a generous scale were always bestowed in an entirely unostentatious way. He was the most independent man I ever knew and but for his infirmity of deafness I believe, he would have made a considerable figure in the political world.

AN UNAPPRECIATED ORDER.

It is only right and proper that the Editor of the "Nineteenth Century and After" should have a handle to his name. Henceforth that enterprising gentleman will be known as Sir James Knowles. The other day he was invested at Sandringham with a Knight Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order and I hope that the correspondent who recently wrote to the "Times" over the signature, "—Lover of his Country" is happy. He, it will be remembered, complained of the manner in which the Arts and Sciences are ignored by the powers that be, particularly on great national occasions such as the visit of the President of the French Republic and the King of Italy. "A Lover of his Country" might have mentioned also the two Jubilees when the Muses did not, to use a slang expression, get even a look in, the spectacular parts of those memorable events being confined to naval and military displays. The difference between the Victorian Order and the other orders is that in the one case its ranks are recruited by the Sovereign 'proprio motu' and in the others on the nomination of the prime Minister. That might be supposed to add to the value of the Victorian Order, but for some reason or other it is looked upon in this country with something of the contempt with which the C. I. E. used to be regarded and for all I know, may still be regarded in India. It is said that a certain individual in a prominent position got into trouble and was relieved of his duties, receiving as a solatium membership in one of the classes of the Victorian Order. How he came to be in disfavour, it is unnecessary to say, but in certain circles strong views were taken of his conduct. Two highly placed men were talking over his case at the Senior, and one said to the other "Well, you see he had to be given the Victorian Order." "Serve him right—he richly deserved it," was the prompt and cruel reply. I cannot vouch for the truth of the story but I can vouch for the disregard in which the Order is held, and the manner in which its members are sometimes chaffed by their intimates. A friend of Sir Patrick MacDonnell is said to have remarked: "It was a beastly thing to prevent him being Governor of Bombay and a still more beastly thing, to give him the Victorian Order." The Imperial Service Order, which has only been in existence about a year and a half, also seems to be lightly esteemed by the class for whose benefit it was created. I know a distinguished member of the Civil Service who is going about in a mortal dread that he may one day be made an I. S. O. Apparently the only Order that is coveted in Whitehall is the Bath and many a Government official would rather see the letters "C.B." after his name than the word "Knight."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The new Secretary of State for India, Mr. Brodrick, has consented to preside, when Sir William Lee Warner reads his paper next month on "The Presidency of Bombay." The date has been altered from the 21st to the 14th to suit Mr. Brodrick's convenience. People here are wondering whether Sir William will say anything about the evils of centralisation, of which, if I mistake not, you in Western India are not altogether unacquainted.

For a recognised wit and humorist must be confessed that Lord Justice Mathew has exercised his talents with admirable discretion, says the "Saturday Review," in its remarkable series: "A Judicial Selection." Either his art conceal art, or he is in truth a natural improvisatore. His judicial jeux desprit have the air of the impromptu and do not appear, as in Mr. Justice Darling's case, who cannot be denied smartness, to have been carefully incubated and sent into the world with feathers artificially curled. As thus: A plaintiff objects to be described with purposeful iteration by counsel as a "money-lender." He protests that he is something besides that. For instance inquires the Judge. "Well—I'm a dealer in—or—birds." "Pigeons?" asks the Judge. But unfortunately it is one of the duties of a witty Judge to repress his gifts; for in the Courts it is even more sophistical and dangerously fallacious to answer arguments by wit, or extinguish a plea by humour, than it is in society. A witticism is often felt to be unfair; and unfairness is a Judge's worst vice.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

At risk of accusation of wearisome reiteration we hesitate not to proclaim our gallop of yesterday morning "the run of the season," nay, we doubt if in the annals of the Bombay Hunt from the days of its infancy to the present time, is recorded a gallop so brilliant as contained in these forty-five minutes of exquisite bliss with which we were yesterday favoured.

Considering the many regular followers of the chase who have taken advantage of the Christmas holidays to seek further afield various forms of sport the company which met our Master at Sahar Hill was a large one.

The morning was bitterly cold and the saddle was unusually slippery as we jogged along to the Meet, but on all sides was heard the remark "what a perfect hunting morning."

In a covert on the far side of Sahar Hill hounds quickly owned to the line of a jack, apparently heading for Marole Hill and after puzzling out the line for some few hundred yards, settled down to run in earnest straight for the Andheri Road. Across the road they swing and race up the grassy slope beyond, and as we fly the pleasant little stone wall on the summit, the increasing distance of the pack from its followers and the lessening volume of their boisterous melody unmistakably warn us that now is the time to sit down and ride if we mean to be there when that gallant jack dies.

Down the steep side of the hill we tear and along the rocky lane which leads from the old stone cross, and away up a jungle-clad eminence where hounds are temporarily lost to sight. As we again emerge into the open we see the pack glancing along over a miniature valley of paddy-fields flanked by a precipitous rocky height.

With a straight-necked jack like our quarry ahead no circumvention is possible—one second's delay might cost us the run—so as close as may be in the wake of hounds, slipping and sliding about on the treacherous rocky surface, we haste to the summit to be rewarded with the encouraging sight of a valley of grass stretching as far as the eye can reach and seeming to bid us a hearty welcome. On, on we gallop steering for Goregaum, revelling in the grass until we reach the nullah which fortunately we hit off at a practicable passage.

A stern chase is a long one they say, and a long one this was, for for the best part of two miles we galloped our hardest guided by the distant music of the pack and occasional glimpses of a brace of scarlet-clad horsemen, silhouetted in bold relief against the cold grey sky, momentarily visible to our envious eyes as they flitted across some open stretch of elevated country. Away over the grass towards Goregaum we sped at tremendous pace, our gallant quarry continuing his direct course with unwavering determination.

Leaving Goregaum behind us we race on, the while thinking of that memorable run to Malad, last season, but Heavens we are now past Malad and horses are showing signs of distress yet on flies our gallant jack with hounds glued to his brush till at length as the country becomes less open and consequently less pleasurable to ride in, he sought a vain refuge on the edge of a patch of jungle and yielded his brush.

We shall see nothing faster and we may see very few things better this season.

I have made a long story of these forty-five minutes, but it may not be my fortune—very possibly will not be—to find even such material for pen or for personal pleasure for some time to come.

Why should I not be allowed to make the most of it now? Is there much profanity in the old Latin's sentiment below? Few of us to whom the vicissitudes of life past and present are familiar, will be likely to assert that there is.

Happy the man and happy he alone
He who can call to-day his own
He who secure within can say
To-morrow do thy worst, for I have lived to-day.

One tinge of regret to temper our pleasure—the ill fortune which attended our Centaur of the Hunt, who only arrived by last mail, and who held a prominent position in the van until nearing the end of the run when he came a cropper in a grass covered nullah and though no injury resulted this highly esteemed sportsman was thereby prevented from being in at the kill.

JACKAL.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSATION.

Messrs. Lee and Zancig, who with Madame Zancig, give an extraordinary exhibition of hypnotism and thought-reading, will shortly appear in Bombay.

Commencing on January 4th they will give their entertainment in the Cowasjee Jehangir Institute for a season of two weeks. his entertainment is presented under the direction of Mr M. B. Leavitt, whose Company of Anglo-American Troubadours are at present performing in Bombay. The Lee and Zancig combination have appeared in Calcutta with much success.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Anglo-American Troubadours are by general request to appear before the Bombay public to-night, at the G. I. P. Railway Institute at Parel. A splendid new programme is promised when the well-known musical artistes "The Weatherleys" direct from London will for the first time in Bombay cater for the music-loving public.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE MEIKLEJOHN.

BANGALORE, December 26.

The death occurred here at 11-30 last night at the West End Hotel of Mr. Justice G. P. Meiklejohn, barrister-at-law, Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore from appendicitis. He had been ailing only since Monday, and all the efforts of Colonel Smyth and Captain Standage who were in medical attendance upon him were unavailing. He was formerly Comissioner of Coorg whence he had recently retired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant C. S. Stooks, 80th Carnatic Infantry, has been deputed for special plague duty to assist the Cantonment Magistrate at Nagpur for a period of 6 months.

In consequence of plague having made its appearance on the route to be followed by "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and the 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, when moving from Lucknow to the Practice Camp at Barkacha, the Government of India have approved of the move being carried out by rail.

As a result of the recommendations put forward by a Committee of Native Cavalry officers, presided over by Colonel G. Money, 18th Tiwana Lancers, which assembled at Simla during the past season, the Government of India have approved of revised instructions for keeping accounts of Silladur Cavalry in India and these instructions will appear in the revised edition of volume III Army Regulations, India, now under preparation.

It has been decided that in future, British officers on appointment to the Kurram Militia will be required to undergo a course of training in Mountain Artillery drill.

Native Infantry regiments will in future be supplied with Kamarbands for wear with the blouse.

Military pupils at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will in future be allowed the cost of travelling expenses, up to a limited amount, when travelling to various stations for instruction in vaccination.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(PAST AND PRESENT.)

The match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Aligarh College Past and Present Team attracted a considerable amount of interest both among the local cricketers of all communities and the large number of Mahomedans who have come up to Bombay from various parts of India for the Mahomedan Educational Conference. On Christmas Day and Saturday, the two days devoted to the match, the Parsee Gymkhana ground presented a very animated appearance by reason of the large crowd who were interested spectators of every phase of the game. On Christmas morning Parsee supporters were disappointed to find that the brothers D. D. and H. D. Kanga, owing to a recent family bereavement, would be unable to play and in their absence the team was considerably weakened as Neksatkhan and Ashburner who replaced them, naturally proved poor substitutes. The Parsee Gymkhana team on the whole was stronger than the teams which have done duty in recent matches and included M. E. Pavri, D. E. Mody, J. J. Pocha, J. N. Mody, R. E. Mody, A. H. Mehta, Sanjana and Gimi. The Aligarh team was a stronger side than that which had represented the College in the match with the Elphinstone College, Ali Hasan, Shawkat Ali and T. Kelaart, the Ceylon bowler, replacing three of the younger members of the team. On paper the Aligarh combination was, as far as the bowling is concerned, a very powerful one, Ali Hasan, Shafkat Husain, Kelaart, Abdul Mugni and Masood forming an extremely formidable quintette of bowlers. The Parsee Gymkhana on the other hand, although Mehta and Pavri were in the team, had to rely on Davar, Neksatkhan, and Pocha as change bowlers and could not be said to be represented at their strongest in that department of the game. K. M. Mistri and Bulsara would have made a big difference. The Aligarh captain won the toss and put his side in first. The innings was noteworthy for two particularly fine displays by Razzak and Masood and a remarkably good piece of bowling by Mehta who is as effective as ever with the ball. The Aligarh total of 181, although not a particularly large one for such a good wicket, was too large for the Parsees who could only reply with 134, Sanjana and Pocha who scored 30 and 31 respectively being the principal contributors. The visitors in their second innings, showed better form getting well into the third century before the innings was declared closed, by which time the Parsees were in a hopeless position requiring over 300 runs to win. These they never looked like getting and were all out a quarter of an hour before the time arranged for drawing stumps.

A few general remarks on the principal features of the game may not be without interest. To take the visitors' batting first Ahsan-ul-Hak failed in the first innings being given out leg-before-wicket to the second ball he received, but in the second innings played a very sound game for 83 which included three hits right out of the ground all beautiful off drives. His innings was not altogether a faultless one as he gave a sharp chance to the wicket-keeper when his score was 30 and again at 60 skied a ball to short-leg, but on the whole it was a most attractive one to watch and was in every way worthy of the reputation he has established in England as a batsman. It hardly requires much knowledge of cricket form to see that when in practice Ahsan-ul-Hak is a very fine batsman. A batsman whose style created a very favourable impression is Razzak who in the first innings compiled 54 by absolutely faultless cricket as far as we could see and in the second played an equally fine game before losing his wicket in attempting a short run. He is a wonderfully steady bat and offers an impregnable defence to the bowlers, but withal can punish a loose ball as well as anyone else on the side. After Ahsan-ul-Hak he is distinctly the best batsman in the team and a fine field to boot. Given an opportunity in Home cricket we feel confident he would train on into a first-class bat. Masood Ahmed played two sterling innings for his scores of 49 and 53 and is a punishing bat. Syed Mahomed Khan is a very steady bat and Ali Hasan who was unfortunately run out in the first innings when well set has all the makings of a good bat. Turning to the bowling Ali Hasan who has been out in camp for some months, and is consequently short of practice, was not successful, being unable to find his proper length and only taking five wickets in the match. His performance has caused an unfavourable impression to be formed of his ability by the Parsee critics who believe that his loss of form is permanent, rather a ridiculous assumption in the case of a bowler who only ten months ago was highly praised by several of the most prominent members of the Oxford Authentics team. Temporary loss of form in a medium pace bowler is no uncommon thing and we have instances of it in Home first-class cricket every year. In Ali Hasan's case want of practice has caused him to lose some of his spin and it was evident to most of those who witnessed the match under report that when he can get his length again he will be as good as ever. A bowler who right up to last cold weather had earned high encomiums from every first-class batsman who has met him is not going to lose his reputation in a day as the result of one match in Bombay, no matter what local carping critics may say. Camp life as most of us who are cricketers know is not conducive to keeping up form and all that Ali Hasan requires to get back his old form is serious and regular practice both at the nets and in good matches.

Shafkat Husain's bowling has been a revelation to local cricketers who although they were prepared to see in him a bowler above the average hardly expected to see one so nearly approaching first class. He is a fast bowler and varies his pace well and requires the most careful watching. He has one ball which comes in like a hurricane on the off stump and which would beat the defence of most batsman. He scarcely bowls two balls alike in an over and we have seen no fast bowler in India who more admirably works with his head. Prince Ranjitsinghji, we believe, has a very high opinion of him and thinks that his only fault is that he does not send down enough off balls. He bowls too much at the wicket and would have more catches in the slips made off his bowling if he were to make more use of his off balls. None of the Parsee batsmen shaped really well against his deliveries, many of them indeed being entirely at sea in playing them, and he came through the match with the excellent analysis of sixteen wickets for five runs apiece. We made the remark last week that the side would be lucky that could top the hundred against the Aligarh bowling and are more than ever convinced that with Shafkat Husain at top of his form and Ali Hasan, let us hope showing improved form, this task will be increasingly difficult, Kelaart, the Ceylon bowler, only bowled a few overs in the first innings and although he did not get a wicket the batsmen could make very little of him. He is a left-hand medium pace bowler, has a wonderfully easy action and keeps a splendid length. On a sticky wicket he would be a most difficult bowler but hard true wickets hardly suit him. He hurt his hand fielding and only went on for one over in the second innings. If the Parsee batsmen D. E. Mody and Sanjana showed excellent form, the first-named in particular doing well and giving a glimpse of his batting powers of the middle nineties. A. H. Mehta bowled in a fashion that recalled his form just before he left for England in the beginning of the year and there can be no doubt that with return to health he will be as good as ever. The following are the scores:—

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Razzak, c Mody, b A H Mehta	51	run out	33	
Mr Sayid, b A H Mehta	10	b A H Mehta	13	
Mr Ali Hason, run out	19	b A H Mehta	0	
Mr Ahson l-b-w b Davar	0	b A H Mehta	83	
Mr Abid, b A H Mehta	2	c Dastur, b Pavri	6	
Mr Masood, b Neksatkhan	49	b Pocha	52	
Mr Akram, b A H Mehta	0	not out	20	
Mr Shawkat, c Mody, b Mehta	10	c Dastur, b Pocha	0	
Mr Mughani, c Gimi, b Pavri	8	run out	2	
Mr Shafkat, not out	11	b A H Mehta	5	
Mr Mahind c Gimi, b Mehta	2	not out	4	
Mr Kalarf, b A H Mehta	20	did not bat	—	
Extra	1	Extras	22	
Total	131	Total	249	

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr M E Pavri, c Shafkat, b Ali Hasan	0	b Mugheni	12	
Mr M H Sanjana, b Shafkat	30	c Shawkat, b Shafkat	18	
Mr J D Mody, l-b-w, c Shafkat	17	b Shafkat	5	
Mr R E Mody, b Ali Hason	18	b Shafkat	3	
Mr H D Gimi, b Shafkat	0	c Shawkat, b Shafkat	7	
Mr D E Mody, c Masood, b Shafkat	4	b Ali Hason	41	
Mr J J Pocha, b Ali Hason	31	c Shawkat, b Shafkat	2	
Mr K K Ashburner, b Shafkat	14	b Shafkat	0	
Mr Netsatkhan, l-b-w b Shafkat	3	c Shawkat, b Ali Hason	1	
Mr J M Dastur, b Shafkat	0	not out	1	
Mr A H Mehta, b Shafkat	5	b Shafkat	1	
Mr P H Davar, not out	4	b Shafkat	0	
Extras	8	Extras	9	
Total	134	Total	100	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Ali Hasan	10	40	2	3	17	5	33	2
Mr Shafkat	12	1	26	8	13	4	46	8
Mr Masood	5	1	5	0				
Mr Kalarf	5	3	5	0	1	0	1	0
Mr Mughani	2	0	18	0	3	1	6	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr A H Mehta	28	8	62	6	34	14	84	4
Mr P H Davar	9	0	33	1	4	0	17	0
Mr Netsatkhan	5	0	22	1	11	2	25	0
Mr Pavri	11	0	35	1	24	12	49	1
Mr. Pocha	0	0	0	0	10	2	45	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw in favour of the homesters. The Gymkhana, who won the toss, took first service at the wicket, and ran up the splendid score of 291 runs. Powell was top scorer with 79, which included one five and twelve fours, while manners contributed 66, including ten fours, and Wilson 53, which included eight fours. The Association were left with about an hour and a half to bat, and in that time lost eight wickets for 116, scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Wilson, R N, c and b Smith	4
Lieut Faviel, b Smith	6
Lieut Manners, c sub, b Smith	66
Mr J S Milne, b Pearcy	18
Lieut Brander, l-b-w, b Pearcy	6
Mr P. well, c Gay, b Lynn	79
Lieut Scott, c Alcock, b Smith	12
Mr Wilson, c Lynn, b Gay	58
Capt McDonald, not out	17
Mr Ainsworth, b Gay	4
Lieut Carroll, b Gay	1
Mr Priestley, b Gay	5
Extras	15
Total	291

Y. M. C. A.

Mr A L Smith, b Milne	21
Mr R Phillips, c McDonald, b Faviel	5
Mr A Green, b Milne	1
Mr W P Gay, c Milne, b Wilson	29
Mr E D Smith, c Carrol, b Wilson	25
Mr Alcock, st Priestley, b Wilson	3
Mr Grennan not out	6
Mr Pearcey, b Faviel	7
Mr Mack, b Faviel	0
Mr Lynn, Mr Ling, Mr Audring — Did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total (for 8 wkts)	116

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FRONTIER C. C.

A match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Friday and Saturday 25th and 26th instant and resulted in a draw. The subjoined are the full scores:—

FRONTIER C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
N W Shah c Date b Nanakram	1	Not out	59
Noorelhi c Rajaram b Baloo	28	b Nanekram	62
Fazel Kadir b Mehta	21		
Manekchand c Date b Baloo	61		
Melaram b Mehta	0		
Saligram b Baloo	10		
Faz Mohamed c Kirtiker b Mehta	34	to bat	
Sale Mohamed b Baloo	0		
Manik Dax c Mehta b Hanakram	19		
Ferozjin c Dhargelker b Kirtiker	24		
Jalkisandas not out	6		
Extras	14	Extras	7
Grand Total	218	Grand Total	119

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Masurker b Saligram	32
Rajaram b Saligram	8
Banlu c Melaram	88
Nanekram b Manekchand	13
Baloo b Manekchand	4
Bhandare c No ram b Saligram	20
Date Hurt did not bat	
Mehta l-b-w Saligram	13
Kertiker c Saligram Saligram	4
Talpade b Melaram	0
Dhargelker not out	37
Extras	13
Grand Total	258

WIRLESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

The following extract from the leading columns of "Electrical Investments" of Oct. 28 last says "Max" in "Capital" is commended to the perusal of Lord Curzon and his utterly belated Indian Telegraph Engineering Department: "The passion of Government telegaph departments for making experiments is notorious; they will waste months in trying to learn how to do things which a commercial company as proved feasible over and over again, and is willing to do for them under the most stringent safeguards. For the purpose of making wireless telegraphy a State possession as well as a State controlled enterprise they might well set themselves to develop some form of wireless telegraphy which could not be proved to be an infringement of any existing patent without prolonged, costly and irritating litigation." That paragraph if it had been specially written with reference to the ongoings of the Engineering Establishment of the Government of India during their past two wasted years in search of wireless system they could call their own, could not have been penned with greater point and Max. Here we are, at this time of day when systems of wireless telegraphy are in practical operation everywhere in Europe and between Europe and America, only at the stage of allowing the Rip Van Winkles on our Telegraph Engineering staff, after having wasted two years in useless abortive experiments of their own, to commence now to experiment with a view of finding out (save the mark!) if Marconi's system is at all workable between Calcutta and the Sandheads. The spectacle would be a highly ludicrous one if it were not so propoundly melancholy. But the treatment which the Government of India give to all that really concerns the applications of science to the practical every day business of advancing the commercial development of the empire, fully justifies my recent observation that the Government of India, as represented by Lord Curzon, is totally wanting in the commercial instinct. His Excellency certainly cannot be expected to attend to everything but surely he can surround himself with men capable of attending to the subsinuary affairs of the country, while the future Marquess of Tibet and Earl of Lhasa remains on the heights amid Delhi Durbars and Persian Gulf Expeditions and Peaceful Missions to the Dalai Lama, and Victoria Memorials and Viceregal Trains, and all other things, of a high Imperial order? These things, let us frankly admit, must be attended to, and Lord Curzon is the man to attend to them, but why should important things on the plain be neglected for the want of some competent man to attend to them? Our Indian Nehemiah may be so high up building the walls of defence against all our enemies, that he may say, "I am doing a great work, I cannot come down," to look after such comparatively paltry things as wireless telegraphy. Ministries of Commerce or even the correct drafting of Official Secrets Bills, My Lieutenants will attend to all these ordinary hum drum affairs. But the fact remains they dont. And things get leave to drift, and headless departments get leave to waste time money at their own sweet will, and ineptitude reigns supreme. It is high time we had a fresh set of men at the heads of departments with their heads properly screwed on their shoulders.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

According to the returns of the Madras Cotton Crop of 1903-1904, received from villages from which agricultural statistics are received, the area sown with cotton up to the end of November last was 1,414,100 acres, or about 12 per cent. more than that sown up to the corresponding date last year and about 30 per cent. more than the average for the period. The expansion of the area is due to a combination of causes: the season having been favourable on the whole; the price of cotton high; and the prices of foodgrains very much depressed in comparison with recent years. The extension of the area appears most markedly in those districts where "Northerns" and "Westerns" are grown, but is also noticeable in the Southern districts where "Tinnevellies" are raised. Almost everywhere the condition of the crop is good, and according to present reports the yield may amount to 85 per cent. of a normal crop on the area sown. It is, however, too early to forecast as yet with any degree of confidence.

In response to the efforts being made to obtain figures for the areas sown with cotton in tracts from which no agricultural statistics are obtainable, fragmentary reports have been received from some districts which record the sowing of 47,000 acres with the crop. No data exist for comparison with these figures which are very incomplete.

MADRAS INDIGO.

The second report and forecast of outturn of the Madras Indigo Crop of 1903-1904, states:—The total area sown with indigo at the end of November last was 194,900 acres. This figure is slightly below the the average of five years and 25 per cent. below average of ten years. But compared with the corresponding period of 1902, there is an increase of 31 per cent. which occurs chiefly in the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts and is ascribed to good and timely rainfall. There is a marked decrease in Kistna, Nellore and South Arcot, which is generally attributed to the fall in prices. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good and the probable outturn is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal. From the data available, the following statement has been prepared, giving a forecast of the area under the crop and the possible outturn for the whole of the current year.

Acreage:—(1) Estimate for 1903—1904, 279,000 acres; (2) Actuals for 1902—1903, 212,200 acres; (3) Average for five years 200,400 acres; (4) Average for ten years 351,500 acres; (5) Item (1) exceeds item (2) by 31 per cent. (6) Item (1) exceeds item (3) by 7 per cent. (7) Item (1) is less than item (4) by 21 per cent. Outturn:—(8) Estimated yield of 1903—1904, 2,647 tons; (9) Yield of 1902—1903, 2,013 tons; (10) Average yield of five years 2,016 tons; (11) Average yield of ten years 3,642 tons; (12) Item (8) exceeds item (9) by 31 per cent.; (13) Item (8) exceeds item (10) by 1 per cent; (14) Item (8) is less than item (11) by 27 per cent.

MADRAS PADY CROP.

The second report of the Madras Paddy Crop of 1903, states:—The total area under paddy at the end of November 1903 was 5,771,000 acres or 5 per cent. more than in 1902 and 7 per cent. more than the averages of five and ten years. The increase occurs in most districts, but it is marked in the Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot Tanjore and Madura districts and is attributed to the favourable character of the season. There is a large fall in the Malabar district. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good and the outturn for the whole Presidency is expected to be 90 per cent. of the normal.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

The first forecast of the United Provinces wheat crop for 1903-1904, states:—Moisture was ample when the wheat crop was sown. In low lands it was excessive and sowings were delayed in consequence. No rain has fallen since the middle of October last and the crop is now being irrigated. Germination was generally good and prospects are hopeful so far. In some places the plant is reported to be unhealthy owing to excessive moisture. The area sown with wheat is likely to exceed the last year's area by about 10 per cent. This relates to condition up to the 15th December.

UNITED PROVINCES LINSEED AND RAPE.

The first forecast of the United Provinces linseed and rape-seed crops for 1903-1904, says:—Moisture was more than sufficient and in some places the linseed and rape-seed crops were sown late. The area is estimated to equal that of the last year, when the acreage was much above the normal. Germination has been good and prospects are good so far. Light winter rains are now required to improve them. This relates to condition up to the 15th December.

Simla and the other stations in the North-West Himalayas woke up to a white world on Christmas morning, about half an inch of snow having fallen during the night. The storm which occasioned this snow on the hills, gave over three-quarters of an inch of rain to Peshawar and Rawalpindi, half an inch to Dharat, and from 10 to 20 cents to Ludhiana, Sialkote, Khushab, Dera Ismael Khan, Multan and Bikanir. The Christmas rains have consequently arrived punctually this year, and as the temperature fell to 29° at Simla on the morning of the 25th, the conditions were altogether appropriate to the season rain in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province will do much good to the crops, which urgently required some moisture.

SOME LAW STORIES.

Lawyers have not always been of one mind on the question of Women's Rights. In 1872 Sir John Coleridge, A.G., shortly to become Lord Coleridge C.J., extended his warm support to the provisions of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill of that year. After dwelling in language of characteristic grace on the glories of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria, and the wisdom and capacity of those Sovereigns, the Attorney General declared that "we have no right to make a sort compromise with justice, and to say that because we give to woman the highest of all political functions to discharge we can deny her as woman the exercise of any other." The most effective answer to Sir John Coleridge's logic was afforded by a brother lawyer from the sister island. This was Mr. Serjeant Dowse, M.P. for Londonderry City, who since 1870 had acted wisely and wittily as Solicitor General for Ireland.

"The speech of his honourable and learned friend," said Mr. Dowse, drifted in the direction of the argument that if we had a female Sovereign, we might have a female Attorney-General a female Speaker, a female Leader of the Opposition; and a female Prime Minister; and because this bill was drifting into that he did not see his way to voting for it. He was quite aware that many a judge had been an old woman; but that was no reason why every old woman ought to be a judge." The House of Commons was much entertained as this sally and Lord Coleridge was fond of quoting it in after years. Mr. Dowse's gaiety soon afterwards was partially eclipse by his promotion to the Bench. From 1872 to 1880 he remained a Baron of the Exchequer. His death occurred in the latter year, the holding of the assizes, in the Court-house at Tralee.

Of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill of 1879 Mr. Serjeant Dowse avowed himself a friend He approved of it, he told the House of Commons, "because it was not intended, as some seemed to think, to compel a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, or, as others seemed to imagine, to provide a dead wife's sister for every man to marry." As Dowse, B., he amused himself by collecting the absurd mistakes of reporters. Having on one occasion observed that a resident magistrate was as incapable of understanding a statute as of writing a Greek ode, he was reported (the alleged) to have imputed to the official in question an inability to "ride a grey goat." And when he once embarked upon a poetic extract, a cycle of Cathay was transcribed into "a circus from Bombay."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	8	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	4	2	81
Same date last year	17	13	84

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	4	4	80
Total plague deaths to date	263,904	215,595	
Same date last year	34	38	125

Old members of Lumsden's Horse will be interested to learn of an interesting ceremony which took place at Delhi on the 18th instant, when Colonel Muir, in the presence of all the troops in garrison presented Mr. E. S. Clifford with the insignia of the Distinguished Order. Mr. Clifford went out to South Africa with Lumsden's Horse, and subsequently joined the West Australian Contingent. He was put in charge of a selected body of scouts, and was able to effect, under circumstances of great daring, the capture of Commandant Wolmarans. It was for this service that he was awarded the D. S. O. At the close of the war Mr. Clifford held the rank of Captain in the most distinguished body of irregulars in the field, the Imperial Light Horse.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OF

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire has intimated his willingness to address a meeting in the City on the Fiscal Question, and a petition to the Lord Mayor to grant the use of the Guildhall for the purpose is in course of signature.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley has written a letter in which he expresses strong sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

LORD LYTTON AND THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Lord Lytton has addressed the following letter to the secretary of the Middlesex Conservative and Unionist Associations in reply to a request for a donation to the association's funds:—

Dear Sir,—In the letter which you have addressed to me appealing for a donation to the Middlesex and General Conservative and Unionist Association you say that in view of the present political crisis fresh funds are urgently required to carry on the work. I fear I must consider that all contributions to your funds will help to promote the cause of so-called tariff reform with which the Unionist Party has now become associated. My position is that of other Free Trade Unionists hitherto your subscribers, who view with the greatest regret the employment of the whole weight of their party organisation for the overthrow of the Free Trade policy of this country. Mr. Balfour, whom we still look upon as the leader of the Conservative Party has, it is true, declared himself to be a Free Trader. But he also wishes it to be understood that he is in complete agreement with Mr. Chamberlain who is exerting himself to the utmost to arouse a protectionist appetite in the country. There can be little doubt that, as soon as the "education" of the party is complete, the policy which it will adopt will be that which Mr. Chamberlain is now engaged in expounding to the electors. To that policy I am firmly opposed, and I am therefore of course unable to support it in any way by subscribing to your association.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, Lytton.

BIRMINGHAM TRADES COUNCIL.

The Birmingham Trades Council resumed the discussion on Dec. 5 of the following resolution, moved by Mr. D. P. Reynolds:— That this council is of opinion that though Free Trade should continue to be the policy of Great Britain yet the time has arrived when our position as a manufacturing nation should be defined, and urges the workers of this country not to be led away by the cry of high wages and old-age pensions as a return for protective tariffs, believing that the workers of this country will be equally exploited by both under Protection or Free Trade until such time that nations produce for use and not for Profit." The arguments adduced in support of the resolution were that the Fiscal Question was raised to divert attention from social reforms, and among the remedies for our commercial position advocated by speakers were municipalisation and nationalisation. Against the resolution it was urged that British trade was being misappropriated by foreign competitors in consequence of the unequal conditions now prevailing and that the injury to the workers was acute and progressive. Mr. J. V. Stevens speaking as one connected with the tin-plate trade said that that trade had been cited as an instance of our industrial decadence but it was in a better position to-day than ever it had been in history. He mentioned a case in which a [illegible] corporation, needing gas tubes and cast-iron fittings received a much lower tender from a German firm than from the British manufacturers. They found that a local firm who tendered were exporting [illegible] a much cheaper rate than [illegible] to supply their fellow ratepayers but they declined to entertain an invitation

Would working men tolerate [illegible] ed by a ring of that description [illegible] trasted the depressed condition [illegible] ing trade with the prosperous [illegible] United States under a tariff [illegible] replying on the debate [illegible] the workers at home compared unfavourably with that of their fellows in [illegible] Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain was anxious that we should join in with the Colonies [illegible] except perhaps Western Australia [illegible] of bankruptcy. He would not [illegible] with America as with the Colonies [illegible] studied self-interest. The resolution was [illegible] carried by a large majority.

A JOINT MEETING AT HULL.

An enthusiastic meeting of Liberal Free Traders was held in Hull on Dec. 5, and addresses were delivered by the Earl of Crewe and Lord Tweedmouth. Mr. Alfred Wilson, M. P., was in the chair and declared his earnest conviction that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would mean ruin and death to our coal and shipping and other industries.

The Earl of Crewe apologised at the outset for adding to the mass of fiscal oratory and controversy with which the country is at present suffering. After a brief resume of the scandals for which the present Government has been notorious after a comparison of their boastful promises with their thin and meagre achievements, after an indictment of the unparalleled opportunities for social reform which the Tories had thrown away, the earl passed on to the question of the hour. He gave conclusive instances of how the tariffs would work and the income [illegible] which the whole audience followed him showed how acceptable was this sort of argument. He took the case of herrings. So far as is known herrings have not yet been mentioned in the controversy yet the prosperity of the whole of the East Coast is deeply bound up with the prosperity of the herring industry. We export £2,000,000 worth of herrings to Germany, and over £1,000,000 worth to Russia. These are protected countries said the earl in passing and protected countries have to eat cheap food like the herring a point which was very much appreciated. We have rivals in this herring industry—Holland and Norway who are pressing us hard. Their herrings are admitted into Germany and Russia at the same rates as ours. But suppose we put a duty on German and Russian goods. These countries look round for a retaliatory tariff with which to hit us back. They put a duty on British herrings. Instantly the rivalry of Norway and Holland becomes successful. Our herring trade is ruined our fishermen thrown out of employment, mercantile marine and Royal Navy which rely so much for their supply of men upon the fishing industry, are crippled and hampered and threatened with a most grave and anxious peril. This instance of the probable working of retaliatory tariffs stuck in the memory of the audience. It made its impression as no marshalled rows of figures and statistics could have done. Speaking of a positive Liberal policy the Earl of Crewe advocated a complete reformation of our waterway system. We have been throwing money about like water; why not attempt the nationalisation of our waterways?

Lord Tweedmouth said:—'Is little wonder if some signs of trade depression should be seen. Whether the late South African war was just or unjust, whether it was inevitable or not, you cannot fling away £250,000,000 of public money and not feel it. Mr. Chamberlain, continued Lord Tweedmouth, says that his proposal will relieve distress and give more employment. Let him prove it. Is the cry of the unemployed less clamant in Berlin that it is here? In France the percentage of unemployed among working men is 8 to 15, whereas in England it is only from two to five per cent. One nation's experience is another nation's guide. All the living Chancellors of the Exchequer, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, jun., and all the dead Chancellors since 1846, are against Mr. Chamberlain, and in the Treasury in the Board of Trade, in the Inland Revenue, every permanent official, with one exception is against him.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Alfred Hillier read a paper on "Our Fiscal System at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held on Dec. 8, at the Whitehall Rooms in the Hotel Metropole. Sir Nevile Lubbock was in the chair and among those present were Lord Carrington, Sir Charles Bruce (Governor of [illegible]), Sir E. Montague Nelson, Sir John [illegible], Sir Frederick Young, Admiral Sewell, Mr. Maclear, Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. C. [illegible], South Wales Commercial Agent), Mr. W. F. Courthope, Mr. C. Czarnikow, Mr. [illegible] (Orange River Colony), Capt. [illegible], Mr. John Hall (New Zealand), Mr. J. [illegible], C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., Mr. G.C. Cunningham, Mr. Fred. Dutton, Mr. David Murray, Major Morgan, Mr. A. Saalfeld, Dr. F. [illegible] and Mr. I. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (Secretary).

Dr. Hillier began by referring to the [illegible] desire which actuated both colonial and English statesmen in bringing the question before the citizens of the empire. The [illegible] the ties between the Colonies and the mother country, to promote their union, consolidation, and strength. It must be obvious to every [illegible] man that, unless the British Government were prepared to treat the Colonial Conference of 1902 as a farce, they could not pigeon-hole and ignore for an indefinite time the question of policy which was raised in its resolution. We were in the opinion of many eminent thinkers, writers, and statesmen both in the Colonies and the mother country [illegible] the parting of the ways. Were the British Empire loosely flung around the world to exist in name and become independent, though small, worse states or were they, as the States of America, of Germany and of Italy had done, to come into closer and stronger union until, with the mother country they formed in fact as well as in name, an empire—an empire not merely wide and powerful, but an empire whose tradition and whose destiny should be one of civilisation, of progress, and of benefit to mankind? Where was the tie to avert separation to be found? Mr. Rhodes and the Colonial Premiers were agreed in thinking that a practical commercial tie was what was wanted, and that it was to be found in preferential treatment for all trade within the empire and this from an imperial point of view the expediency of such a preferential system had a considerable weight of authority in support of it. [illegible] we next had to consider was whether, imperial sentiment apart, there were any indications in the trade of Great Britain and the Colonies [illegible] which a preferential system would [illegible] be a good business policy [illegible] general tendency of [illegible] to buy from or export [illegible] year, was a conclusive answer [illegible] product which some competent people believed we should probably [illegible] Europe, the total of British [illegible] countries in the last 30 years had diminished. The total of this trade in 1872 was in round figures, 1008 millions, in 1882 [illegible] millions, and in 1902 only 767 millions. The United States our export in 1872 was [illegible] millions and in 1902 338 millions [illegible] with the whole of Europe and with the United States our export trade had diminished and was diminishing. And yet, in spite of this we [illegible] some progress all over the world, notably in Germany, France, and America. In these markets our sales only increased from 47 millions in 1872 to 67·5 millions in 1902, or however, 20 millions last year. It was the colonial trade almost entirely rising from 70 millions in 1872 to nearly 167 millions, not including coin in 1902 which has saved the commercial position of this country. Of course, the ideal thing would be absolute Free Trade within the empire but at present this was impracticable. The change would be too great and too sudden. How then was a preferential treatment of trade between colonies and mother country to be best arranged? So far as the Colonies were concerned a start had already been made by Canada, the Cape Colony and New Zealand. In these Colonies the mother country received preferential treatment of her exports to these Colonies as against those sent from foreign countries. That was to say, the duties paid on British imports to those Colonies would be less than the duties paid on foreign imports. It was probable that the preference already given would be still further increased when Great Britain had granted some reciprocal treatment of colonial trade. With regard to what Great Britain might do in the way of granting a preference to the Colonies there were practically two alternatives. The first was what might be termed the bounty or subsidy policy. The second was a readjustment of the taxes already paid on certain imported articles of daily consumption. The second alternative form of preferential treatment for the Colonies was that identified with the name of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Cheers.) To describe his proposals simply as proposals to tax food did not appear to him to be either fair or in accordance with facts. If tea coffee, cocoa, and sugar were regarded as articles of food then food was already considerably taxed. And as these articles figured prominently as articles of daily consumption in the typical budgets of the working classes as published by the Board of Trade it was certain that to-day they ranked as articles of food just as much as bread or meat. What Mr. Chamberlain had proposed was to remit a considerable portion of the taxes now raised on these articles, and to raise a corresponding amount or if anything slightly less than a corresponding amount by [illegible] on foreign meat and dairy produce and [illegible] corn. What Ireland [illegible] whole United Kingdom or at any rate, what number of individuals could by any possibility be hurt by such an aberration [illegible] the whole community and [illegible] on our trade [illegible] entirely in [illegible] of our foreign [illegible] it would be extreme taxation as [illegible] promised. (Cheers.) It would be a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

IN AND OUT OF IT.

We shall not soon have anything funnier than the little misunderstanding between Major Coates and his friends the other night. A rowdy disturber of the peace was thrown out of the meeting, and Major Coates drew attention to the conference he had had with his political opponent at which they had agreed upon a pleasantly-fought fight. He was drunk, said somebody referring to the man just ejected. We only drank tea, hotly retorted Major Coates, chivalrously defending his rival against an imaginary aspersion. The roar of laughter in which he was able a moment later to join made the slip worth committing. Now we all have these experiences at times. The man who can turn them to profit is a genius. Such an one was not a certain curate to whom one of his flock handed a portrait. I've brought my boy's likeness, sir, as you said you'd like to have it. How awfully good of you, rhapsodised the curate. What a capital likeness! How is he? The carpenter answered, Why, sir, don't you remember, he's dead. The poor curate blushed and stammered. Oh, yes, of course, I know that. I mean, how's the man who took the photograph?

PUTTING IT NICELY.

Constable was a man somewhat after the habit of that curate. An eminent contemporary of his exhibited a collection of landscapes and sea views, which Constable was pressed into visiting. Like putty, he growled, as he scanned them over. It happened that a friend of the painter's was present, and was so stupid as to repeat Constable's remark. When later, Constable, meeting the gentleman whom he had condemned, congratulated him upon one of his works he was met with. Why, I'm told you say my pictures are like putty. What of that? replied Constable; I like putty. What would not one give for the resource of that shikari of Lord Dufferin who reported to the latter upon the doings of a villainously bad shot who was staying with the Viceroy. The young Sahib shot divinely, Excellency, but God was very merciful to the birds.

CLUES TO CRIME.

The extraordinary murder trial in Cape Colony, which has been likened to that of Eugene Aram, has an interest for the expert criminologist. It has been observed that, although a criminal may dismember his victim, it is more often by one of the extremities —the head, arms, or legs—than from the trunk that detection results. In this case it was the head. The difficulty of disposing of these evidences of guilt has been proved again and again. Voirbo, a French criminal poured molten lead into the mouth, nostrils, and ears of a victim's head and threw it into the Seine, but still it was discovered. Another criminal cut a child's head into forty pieces, and yet was discovered. Yet another minced the body of his murdered wife, but an old scar on the lobe of one of her ears led to identification of the remains and hanged him. Eugene Aram's victim was found whole but the analogy between his case and that newly reported in Cape Colony is close, though in a different manner from that generally supposed.

THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE.

It was not conscience which betrayed Adam into arrest. An ignorant accomplice was trapped into accidental avowal. He and others were digging in St. Robert's Cave, and came across a skeleton. Shouldn't be surprised if that was Clarke, ventured one of the men. No, it ain't said Aram's accomplice hastily. This remark led to his arrest. His wife had been known to say that she could hang her husband if she chose. All that she had to go upon was that she had found all the buttons of a man's suit of clothes in the embers of her grate the morning after Clarke's disappearance. What about them buttons, she used to say to keep her husband in order. Aram's arrest came about through his chance identification by a pedlar after his accomplice had turned King's evidence. What hanged him was not so much Houseman's testimony as this fact: In his desk was found a full defence against the charge written thirteen years before the crime was discovered!

THE WINTER OF DISCONTENT.

Dietetic difficulties find as large a space in the old-time diaries as in contemporary literature. And without going back to the still existing statute of Edward III. limiting the number of courses to be served at English tables, one finds sorrowful record enough. It was a series of unsatisfactory dinners which drove Jekyll to tabulate his list of country house woes: Blowing weather, no fish at the market; newspapers not arriving; window broken in bed chamber, glazier five miles off; leg broken, surgeon gone a-hunting; family circle; opera eighty miles off; boys on a fortnight's visit, with a desire to be shown the lions in your neighbourhood; a rainy day, and the last volume of your favourite new novel in the paws of an old lady checkmated by words of five syllables.

THE SORROWS OF GENIUS.

Music-lovers will be reminded at this time of the tragic story of one of their idols. A hundred and twelve years ago on Saturday Mozart lay in his last agony. The pauper grave to which his friends were to consign him on the morrow was opening. Rain was falling when the body which they had hastily crammed into a coffin was carried to its nameless tomb. Those few who had started to accompany the corpse to the grave turned back. Mozart, who had enriched every branch of his art and had made the fortunes of the sycophants around him had died beggared. All that remained was to dispose of the corpse. So effectually was it done that when someone whose heart was stirred to pious regret sought for the grave only a score of years later no trace remained. In such and such a plot the body had been cast, but exhumation failed to reveal the remains of the composer. His bones had mingled with those of the pauper off-scourings of Vienna interred with him.

"MY OWN REQUIEM."

We have all heard of artists' ghosts the ghosts of sculptors and of others; ghosts who have a physical entity and do the work for which their employers take credit. Mozart was to have been one though he little knew it. Intending to publish it as his own, a stranger commissioned him to write a Requiem. He was at work upon The Magic Flute. The new commission he believed came to him from one sent to forewarn him of his approaching end. La Clemenza de Tito was ordered to be written for the Coronation of the Emperor at Prague. Again the stranger called for his Requiem. Madly Mozart worked at his three compositions. It will be my own requiem, he said; and determined to make it the grandest of his works. Did I not tell you that I should write my own requiem, he asked of those around his death-bed. Let me hear it once again. So one went to the piano, one sang the soprano, a third the tenor, a fourth the bass; the dying Mozart himself sang the alto. The marvellous death-song ended, I feel they have the flavour of death upon my tongue said its composer. He lay thinking out further portions of this work to the last. Towards midnight he raised himself gazed once and finally about him, then stretched himself out and died.

"HOOKED!"

The wickedly clever manner in which treasure-seekers have been hoaxed this week recalls the tricks which terrible Theodore Hood was wont to play upon contemporary Londoners. Every now and then someone appears to read up the doings of that practical joker and proceed to work off his tricks upon the inoffensive mortals of the present day. The last man in the world upon whom one would think of trying his hand in this direction is surely Baron Brampton, Sir Henry Hawkins that was. Yet he must remember the occasion when he was badly treated by the hoaxer. In a theatrical paper appeared an advertisement desiring young ladies anxious for situation as ballet girls to attend at a certain address at nine o'clock on a certain morning. Some two thousand young people had a desire and longing for the good wages and permanent situations purporting to be available, and with one consent attended the rendezvous. This latter proved to be the private residence of the famous judge. In a long queue the fair applicants formed outside the door. There were factions when the word sell passed along the line. Lord Brampton's servants were in bodily danger until he sent for the police to enforce his assurance that ballet girls were not wanted at his house nor would be tolerated.

In July last attention was drawn to a statement by Mr. Nitya Mukerji to the effect that quinine had been successfully employed among the Southals of the Dumka Damin, or the Southal Parganas, for the treatment of rinderpest among cattle. The attention of the Government of India was attracted and Dr. Lingard, Imperial Bateriologist, was directed to make experiment to test the efficacy of the remedy. This he did on hill cattle in Kumaon, which are very susceptible to rinderpest. The result is that he found quinine powerless to reduce temperature or mitigate the course of the symptoms. Doses varying from 60 to 120 grains were employed, but not the least success was obtained.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Eastern Telegraph Co's cable steamer John Pender, 1104 tons Captain K Grey sailed on Saturday for Aden.

The B I S N Co's steamer Wardha 3263 tons Captain H McClelland sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Akbar 1440 tons Captain G W Baldwin sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with 526 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Theodor Willis, 2385 tons, Captain H. Meyerhof, sailed on Saturday for Portsheard and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Venice, 2229 tons, Captain Kean sailed on Sunday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Lees, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 17th December, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Cuba 1451 tons Captain J McLean sailed on Saturday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, 1775 tons, Captain T Walker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, 24th November, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Mickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 9th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Colclarine, Miss Solomon, Mr Comber, Mrs Hessey, Mr Reynolds, Capt Crigh, Mr Batty, Mr Edwards, Dr West, Condr Thatcher, wife and four children 12 natives and 100 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kateria, 663 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 55 cases opium and four horses and the following passengers:—Mrs Cross, Mr and Mrs Tanner, Miss Toderic, Mr Lilli, Mr De Quadros, Mr Ally, Mr Kanoon and 8 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3455 tons, Captain T Johnston arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Melbourne, 18th November, with 581 horses and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Christie, Mr T C Naoloe, Mr Murphy, Mr S Thomason, Mr R Adamson, Mr T Shannon, Mr J Cole, Mr V Foucaldh, Mr H Christie, Mr H Henry, Mr T Gillis, Mr G Sigerud, Mr R O'Brien, and Mr T White.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS

In the Stream.

H M S Porpoise .....Comdr A J Hotham.....R Navy
H M S Hyacinth .....Capt Hon H L A Hood .....Flagship
R I M S Hardinge .....Coude A J G Pifford.....R I M
R I M S Clive .....Comdr W G Beauchemp...R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox .....Comdr Pelham.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast .....Royal Nav
Torpedo Boat No. 109.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 26.

Vessel.	Tons.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dentscland 04	763	Nacuda			The Captain
Jamna	3134	Curran			T M & Co
Sazni Karim	646	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nanuin	2597	Roberts			P & O Co
Pachaia	1 34	Lesmarchand			M M & Co
Delhi	75 1	Prodmore			M M & Co
Dundee	3791	Ferguson			P & O Co
Imania	2704	Penberthy			K Nixon & Co
Ki Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Hydra	2593	Smith			
Dinapur	3083	Spicer			P & O Co
Forster	1608	Brunton			F F C & Co
King Arthur	1047	Bonsel			B & P S N Co
Sapardhala	729	Barclay			M M & Co
Arabia	3361	Hamza			T M & Co
Juba	124	Wilson	East Africa Des,		atch steamer
Huzur	1336	Trouse			M & Co
Mossy		Haught n	Southa pton		Transport
Zilla	2412	Lees			
Ulla Macharen	1775	Walker			Finlay Muir & Co
Do 4	3149	John Lyon			M Mackenzie & Co
Cadmus	1 4	Adamson			M Mackenzie & Co
Clarence	52	Palmer	China		15 Pri P & O C

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Ronaldshay	1729	Crouch	Mauritius	30-12	W & A G'm & Co
D Nordenfelds	3500	Hill	Karachi	31-12	Slade & Co
R Wardla	2250	Rennow	Muscat	31-12	K Nixon & Co
K Vahista	2720	Peel	Jeddah	31-12	K Nixon & Co
N S Huron	3111	Le Templier	Fleetwood	31 12	Mr Wills
O Okehurst	2589	Baines	Antwerp	2-1-04	M M & Co
P T Wilds	2386	Mayerhof	Amsterdam	24 12	F M & Co
Q Secundor	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	29 12	H S Sidick

Alongside L

L Pari	281	Ratha	G		N F H Ahmed

HARBOUR WALL

Coromandel	853	Mohring	Bhownagar	26-12	Shepherd & Co
Saturn	207	Skinner	Karachi	26-12	do
Baharuli	849	Nelson	Mangalore	24-12	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1 Sligo	4131	Adams	Hull	1-1-04	K N & Co
2 Ladulin	2291	Pinnock	Zanzibar	29-12	M M & Co
3 Baron Inchcape	214	Blair	Havre	1-1-04	F Muir & Co
4 Ulla	3146	Stone	Antwerp	1-1-04	M M & Co
5 City of Venice	2229	Knan	Karachi	26- 2K	Nixon & Co
7 Topolanic	535	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-1- 4	A L S N Co
8 Malta	3502	Dodd	Glasgow	1-1-12	P & O Co
10 11 Knowsley Castle	4291	Bloh	Liverpool	1-1-04	K N & Co
12 Chelmsford	3 20	Lovgrove	London	1-1-04	P & O S N Co
13 Bombay Maru	3	Murai	Japan	3- 2	N Y Kaisha
14 Pizan I Maru	2201	Landis	Japan	30-12	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Dalara	784	Rickford	Karachi	28-12-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Katoria s	Williams	Bussreh, Dec 17
	Caledonia s	Pocque	London, Dec 4
	Ora s	Johnston	Melbourne, Nov 18
24	Dunera s	Aldeford	Karachi, Dec 24
	Ben Medhera s	Walker	Liverpool, Nov 29
	Zillah s	Lees	Calcutta, Dec 17

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Shadley s	Satchell	Calcutta
	Mongolia s	Preston	London
	John Penton s	Arey	Aden
	Dalma s	McLean	Calcutta &c
	Varsova s	Meiklejohn	Rangoon
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Theodor Willis s	Mayerhof	Amsterdam

The steamer Caledonia, for London, began to load on Saturday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 24.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mantua, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P and O Co's steamer Syria, arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, DEC. 24.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Clan Line Clan Sutherland arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Penang, for Bombay on the 15th inst at

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Balluino, left Suez for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Colombo, for Bombay on Sunday afternoon and she is expected here on Wednesday the 30th December, at day light.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR PORTISHED.

Theodor Willis s—1200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros,

FOR ANTWERP.

Comberwell s—2000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kit Commander s—110 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces. The barometer is nearly below normal in Rajputana.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature has fallen generally. The minimum is 9° in defect of normal at Deesa. The maximum varied from 90° at Karwar to 65° at Sirsa and the minimum from 39° at Lahore and Ajmere to 72° at Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United and Central Provinces, the weather there may become more or less cloudy. Winds on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation and the sea at Madras is reported to be rising.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A MEETING of students was held at the University in Warsaw to protest against the fact that at the funeral of M. Apuchtin, the late curator of the Warsaw Educational District, a wreath was placed on the grave in the name of the Warsaw students without their authority. As the students refused to disperse when ordered to do so, but smashed the windows in the lecture-halls, the police were summoned and several arrests were made.

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It is in the treatment of this most distressing of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate, they present to those suffering from Eczema the most successful curative of modern times. We know that this will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of the disease under consideration, but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid or Pill, in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

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CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA. VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
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TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 8, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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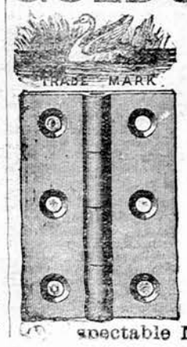

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THE BEST Blood-purifier, alterative and health insurer known,—approved and endorsed by eminent medical professors and authorities in the civilized world, as the only safe, sure and permanent cure for the following among other diseases:—

Eruptions, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstinate Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Erysipelas, General Debility, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Acidity, Costiveness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains, Swellings of the Joints, and all other cases of impurity of the blood arising from whatever cause.

Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique and in bringing back to a doomed life youth's vigour and cheer—

DR. MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA

Is unrivalled and unequalled by any other similar preparation. It is free from all injurious ingredients, and acts like a charm and miracle on the human system, so much so that a few minutes after taking a dose the patient feels cheerful and refreshed. To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, will quicken hunger, remove constipation, and stand as a safeguard against the attack of fever and all blood diseases even when exposed to prompting causes for them.

A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; ½ dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8.

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1. From H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Bamra, C. P.—"I can confidently say the your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"
2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kallikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."
3. From H. H, the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, Orisa—." Your Sarsa is, I find, more efficacious than others, I have tried."
4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."
5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."
6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly.
7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Patna State,—"As a sincere admirer of Dr, Major's Electro-Sarsaparilla after having seen its marvellous effect in an obstinate case in my family, I feel no hesitation to thank you for the good that you have done to suffering humanity by publishing it, As a mark however insignificant of my appreciation of the worthy and efficacy of your Electro-Sarsaparilla I have the pleasure to hand you a Gold Medal, which I hope you will kindly accept as a token of my good wishes."

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THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made up accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

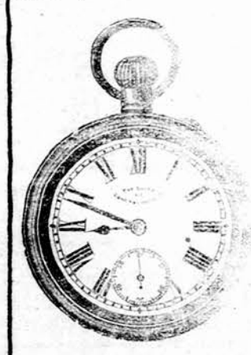
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO PANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for exportation, all of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the extent to which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz, with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not less, we are manufacturing for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 5 to 6 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

		Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver.
No. OA.—Open Faced 11 ruby jewels		Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
„ OB.— „ „ fully jewelled chronom. balance		„ 14 0	„ 20 0
„ OC.—Hunting „ „ „ „		„ 20 0	„ 25 0
„ OD.—Hunting „ „ „ „		„ 23 0	„ 28 0
„ OE.—Hunting „ „ compensating balance		„ 28 0	„ 30 0
„ OF.—¼ Hunting „ „ „ „		„ 30 0	„ 33 0
OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE			„ 40 0
OH.—¼ Hunting „ „ „			„ 45 0
		14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
OI.—Open Face fully jewelled		Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
OK.—Hunting „ „ „ „		„ 58 0	„ 65 0
OL.—¼ Hunting „ „ „ „		„ 60 0	„ 68

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

For cheaper Watches from Rs. 5, Ladies' and Wrist Watches, 8-day, Chronograph. Calendar Watches Carriage, Hall and Office Clocks, etc., please ask for our Illustrated CATALOGUE which is sent FREE ON APPLICATION.

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G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

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Customers are Respectfully Requested to Note in Registering their Orders for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

XMAS CAKES, Plain	Re. 0 12	Per pound
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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

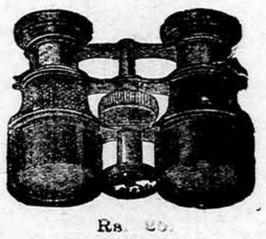
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED "LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 60.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in touch, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 3½ inches.

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MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

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It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

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is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

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No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Laug, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8 to 15
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Electric Watch Holders ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 20
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Electric Rose Bouquets ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	,,	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	,,	75 to 100
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ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,

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THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRERES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

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WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for	2 years		**Rs. 22**
The Pioneer,	,,	for 3 ,,	**Rs. 25**
The Standard	,,	for 6 ,,	**Rs. 32**

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
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Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

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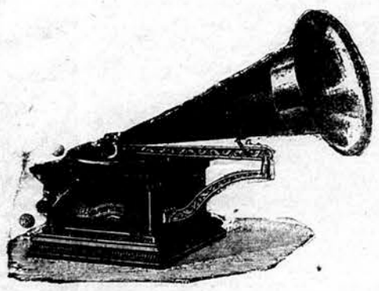
The word "Columbia" on a Graphophone is equal to Sterling on Silver. Columbias are the best.



TYPE "A. H." Price, Rs. 85.

Includes Improved Concert Sound Box, 19-inch Horn, Aluminium Horn Rest, Ornamental Cabinet, Winding Crank, 100 Needles and Needle Box.

This machine is of elegant design and finish, and the construction is most substantial. It has strong reliable spring motor that will run through three 7-inch or two 10-inch records at one winding. It has silent wind, and can be wound while running without interfering with the reproduction of the record.

NOTE OUR PRICE, **Rs. 85.**

DISC RECORDS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of 500 Latest

English and American Records. Just received by the R. M. S. Mongolia. Including the very latest popular songs, band selections, etc., by best English vocalists and bands.

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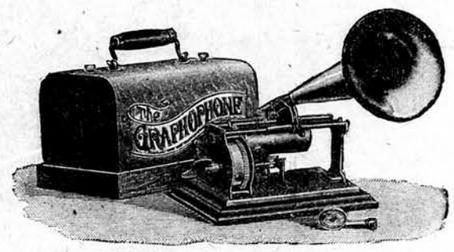

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YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN RECORD WITH THIS MACHINE

This Graphophone is the acme of simplicity and compactness.

INCLUDING ALL ACCESORIES. **Rs. 35-8.**

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A large new stock just to hand, including all the latest London Music Hall Songs. All the Hits of the season.

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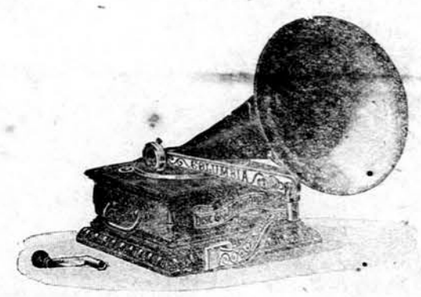

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For both 7-in. and 10-in. Disc Records.

Includes Improved Concert Sound Box 16-inch Horn, Aluminium Horn Rest, Ornamental Cabinet. Winding Crank, 100 Needles and Needle Box.

One 10-inch or two 7-inch records at one winding. Fibre gears are used in the motor.

The working parts are quickly and easily accessible. Weight : 14½lbs.

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OUR LATEST LISTS of both cylinder and disc Records forwarded post free upon application.

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HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

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THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

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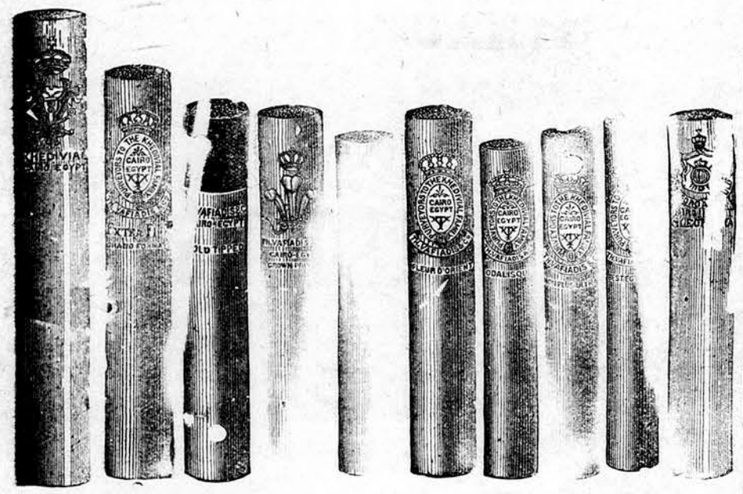
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,

BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



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Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

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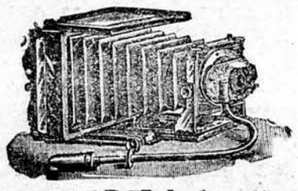

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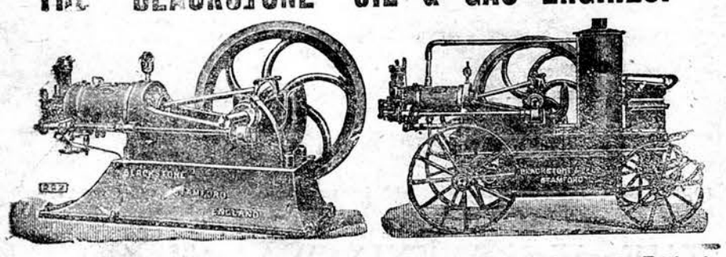

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO. LTD. STAMFORD, ENGLAND

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

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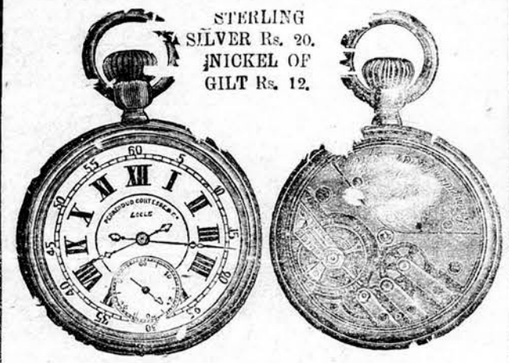
EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.



THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement. this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	150
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
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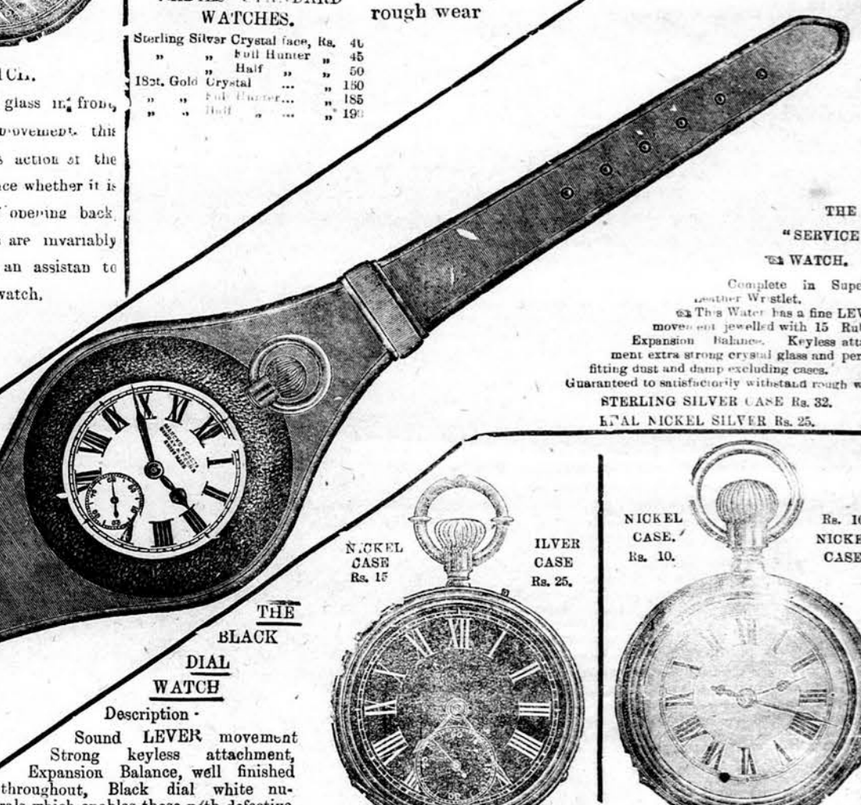
LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER:

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET

Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

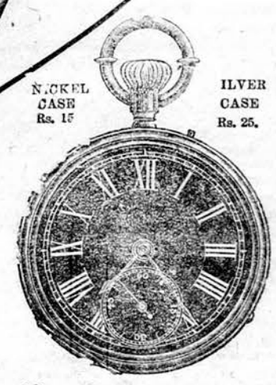
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
FINE NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

As one of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.



Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¼ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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Full directions. **All Chemists.**

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